PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dak-, Places of interest—Inland route along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,562.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders at Aden with	Tons.
2-39 P. M.				
7th Nov	MARMORA	10600	MOOLTAN	9631
14th "	SALSETTE	6000		
21st "	MACEDONIA	10042		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
4th Dec	EGYPT	7912		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9660
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7901		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6892
13th "	ARCADIA	8663		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7913		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
" 31st "	BRITANNIA*	6525		
T. 3rd Apl.	MARMORA	10042		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7901		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
" 1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9963
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7913		

T.—Through Steamer.
* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER!
At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY
GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT. LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov 1908
AFRICA	4,896	P. Badessich	1st Dec 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Dec 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan 1909
AFRICA	4,896	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	3,909	G Gillhuber	16th Feb 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4 282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,896	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,896	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	5,046	E Nicchc	28th Jan. 1909
PERSIA	3,905	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,150	F. Falconicch	28th Mar 1909
* YORWERTS	5,990	B Rohnarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,586	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to TRIESTE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	A. Bartole	24th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Bombay Office 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Ambrose Lane and Meadows Street, and are now located at 2, GIBBS STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Commitments expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Time sailing Date.	Time.	Route—viz.
LINGA	3171 Mon 9th Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DWARKA	1,696 About 12th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	3,171 Fri, 13th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct).

*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Nov. calling at Vernaval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,696 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Nov. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah, and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 7th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
7th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CORANIEN	4,143	Magnon	26th Nov, 1908
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	24th Dec
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verros	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,143	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Bartlies	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiesnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,838	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's or Rubattino Lines.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verros	6th Nov. 1908.
YARRA	4,143	Sellier	4th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRUGARD
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,560	11th Nov 08.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	6091	27th " "
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne R.N.R.	8194	11th Dec "
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6715	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	6106	14th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6386	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	6369	6th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6560	A. Haig	27th February, 1909.
MASSILIA	6091	J. Thomson	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	8194	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	27th March, 1909
CIRCASSIA	6715	A. Tait	10th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	6106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6386	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	...	...	26th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 388
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 573
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 608
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 799
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	358	623	320	496
Port Said	468	748	374	661	332	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	496	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	772	462	714
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	909
Karachi	44	"	40	"	32	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
A. Trafford Hall	...	...	...	Nov. 10
C. City of Glasgow	...	...	...	Nov. 21
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	...	Nov. 28
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 16	...	Dec. 5
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	...
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	...	Dec. 18
				1909
A. City of Sparta	...	Dec. 14	...	Jan. 5
		1909.	1909.	
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 14	Feb. 10	...
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	...
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	...
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	...	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	...	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	...
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	...	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation:

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hot at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.
INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.
J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

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COX & CO..
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Hamburg, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manilla, Cebu (Philippines), Hongkong, Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Penang, Thaiping (Perak), Ipoh (Perak), Brochon, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.
THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Tuticorin, Chittagong, Bangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Eliya, Camp Aden, Steamer Point-Aden, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, L.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
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Antung-Hsien, Changchung (Chefoo), Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Honolulu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Liaoyang, Lyons, Moji, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Ryojun (Port Arthur), Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo.
LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—Albert Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. *Manager.*

PERFECT PIANOS
LIPP PIANOS
THE NEW
UPRIGHT GRAND
Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,
Rs. **780.**
Guaranteed for 5 years.
Deferred Payment System.
For 12 months, per month Rs. 71
" 24 " " " " 38

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THE NEW
UPRIGHT GRAND
Is the perfection of tone and touch and is without rival at the price,
Rs. **780.**
Guaranteed for 5 years.
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THE **LIPP GRAND PIANOS**
Contain the full **LIPP STEEL FRAME** cast in one piece, the strings are arranged on the overstrung system, each set passing through a separate stud, by which means the tone is at once purified and refined.
THE **LIPP GRAND PIANOS**
Passes a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many **GRAND PIANOS** of greater length, and without the slightest exaggeration or the use of inflated terms.
THE **LIPP GRAND PIANOS**
can fairly be described as Genuine Grand Pianos of extraordinary merits,
Rs. **1,500.**
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HOT BREAKFAST, TIFFIN AND DINNER.
Dinners-a-la-Carte.
ICES, TEA, COFFEE, BEST WINES AND SPIRITS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

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SHIP BISCUIT.

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PREPARED ON THE BEST MEDICAL FORMULA.
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PEARSE AND Co.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.
PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.
GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.
Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

BENGER'S
A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.
When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.
Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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THIRD YEAR OF UNBROKEN SUCCESS OF
British Dunlops
1908.
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Mr. W. Watson on a HUTTON car fitted with
Dunlops - - First.
Mr. A. Lee Guinness on a DARRACQ car fitted with
Dunlops - - Second.
Mr. A. E. George on a DARRACQ car fitted with
Dunlops - - Third.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO-CYCLE TOURIST TROPHY RACE.
Mr. J. Marshall on a 3½ h.p. single-cylinder TRIUMPH fitted with
Dunlops - - First.
MULTI-CYLINDER CLASS.
Mr. H. Reed on a 5 h.p. twin-cylinder DOT fitted with
Dunlops - - First.
"BRITISH IS BEST."
THE DUNLOP TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

OUR attention having been drawn to the practice of some retail merchants who offer our **TEAS** at lower prices than our wholesale rates, handing to purchasers wrapped up packages containing tins of one pound size, which upon examination prove to be imitations or entirely different teas, we ask purchasers to examine their goods before buying and insist upon having
LIPTONS TEAS.
We are attempting to protect purchasers by using varnished labels—the design being the same—and using wrappers of transparent colour to allow the inside label to be seen. These new labels and wrappers are now being sent out from our Bombay Branch.
Our 3 STANDARD BLENDS for India
YELLOW LABEL priced on tin 1 Rupee, 2 annas per lb. tin.
BLUE LABEL " " 1 " " " "
RED LABEL " " 12 annas. " "
are sold to dealers at higher rates than any imitation teas which may be offered in lieu of **LIPTONS,** but our blends retain their distinctive high class character, irrespective of high garden prices for the specially selected teas that we use in blending; and selling prices to the public have not been increased.
No other firm has the purchasing power or special organization for giving the public value for money.
LIPTONS
LARGEST TEA MERCHANTS
AND
PURE FOOD SUPPLIERS IN THE WORLD.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS,
BOMBAY LIPTON BUILDING.
APOLLO STREET,
KARACHI, NICOLL ROAD.

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If you do not feel disposed to lay out the full price of a **REMINGTON TYPEWRITER** to-day we will be glad to have you avail yourself of our rental-purchase plan which is within the reach of everyone. Our terms of payment are EASY, so easy in fact that the Machine will pay for itself in the service it gives you before the payments are completed.
Please let us hear from you and we will be glad to quote you rental-purchase terms.
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,
BOMBAY.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.
OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER
PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.
TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 16th November, 1908, at 3 P. M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from Mr. S. M. Edwardes—Resigning his seat on the Corporation and the Standing Committee. (b) Election of a Member to the Standing Committee.
2. Letter from Mr. W. A. Chambers—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of Mr. Gostling.
3. Letter from Bai Ruttonbai Bomanji Byramji Patel—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of her husband.
4. Letter from Mr. K. S. Engineer—Regarding a dispute in regard to drawback of the General Tax in respect of his property at Marine Lines.
5. Letter from Rao Bahadur Anandrao R. Talcherkar—Inviting attention to the water-logged and unhealthy condition of DeLisle Road and its footpaths.
6. Letter from Mr. Lalubhai Harkisandas and others—Regarding insanitary condition of public urinals.
7. Letter from Mr. Krishnarao Narayen Rane and others—Complaining of insufficient supply of water at Dadar.
8. (a) Letter from Messrs. Kanga and Patell, Solicitors, on behalf of their clients Messrs. Vala Peeraj & Co. who offer to supply "nrid" to the Municipality. (b) Letter from Mr. Oomedram Jeevabhai on the same subject. (c) Letter from Messrs. Dikshit, Dhanjibha & Sonderdas, Solicitors, on behalf of Mr. Oomedram Jeewabhai, on the same subject.
9. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Forwarding Annual Report of the Institute.
10. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Forwarding Annual Accounts of the Trust.
11. Annual Administration Report of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

Letters from the Commissioner—

12. Requesting sanction to fresh regular lines being prescribed for a portion of Girgaum Road lying between Charni Road and the Chowpatti Overbridge.
13. Reporting on the nuisance caused by the accumulation of filthy water, etc., at Elphinstone Road.

Government Letters—

14. Confirming a resolution amending rules 16 and 22 of the Municipal Pension, etc., Regulations.
15. Forwarding the report of the Committee appointed to suggest measures for the spread of primary education in Bombay and expressing the hope that the Corporation will take necessary action to place it on a more satisfactory footing.

Memoranda from the Commissioner—

16. Forwarding a half-yearly return of the Chemical and Bacteriological work done in the Municipal Laboratory.
17. Submitting Analytical and Bateriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.
18. Letter from the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway—Applying for the supply of water at Tana Station by a pipe connection with the Tansa Main.
19. Letter from the Commissioner—Proposing certain modifications in the scheme for the extension of the Low Level Channel No. II.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

20. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 3,000 to meet the cost of certain works done at Night-soil Depots, etc.
21. Recommending sanction to a plot of land at Antop Hill being leased from Government for a burial ground and recommending a Budget grant of Rs. 24,987-4-0 to meet the occupancy price thereof.
22. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 3,325 for providing masonry tanks at certain Night-soil Depots.
23. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,250 to meet excess expenditure due to enhanced rates of wages allowed to sluicemen and labourers.
24. Recommending an additional grant of Rs 871-2-3 on account of allowances payable to the Presidency Vaccination Department.
25. Recommending an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 to the Assistant Superintendent, Zoological Collection, Victoria Gardens, for extra work done while on furlough.
26. Recommending an additional grant for the acquisition of Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Ebrahim Noorani's property at Old Nagpada Street.
27. Recommending sanction to the expenditure incurred on Loan Works during 1907-903 in excess of the estimates.
28. Recommending an additional Grant of Rs. 2,086 to meet an excess in the cost of constructing new Ward Offices.
29-31. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, (29-30) Budget transfers of Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 70 respectively to meet excess expenditure in connection with the opening of the offices of the Deputy Health Officers, etc.; (31) a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,500 to meet the hire of private carts for the conveyance of meat from Bandra.
32. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani, L.C.E., forwarding an application filed by him in the High Court in connection with a Municipal case, be recorded.
33-34. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, (33) a Budget transfer of Rs. 2,000 to meet excess expenditure due to the payment of certain leave allowances; (34) a Budget transfer of Rs 3,500 to meet the cost of constructing 20 additional silt carts.
35. Recommending sanction to the renewal of the lease of the Ferns Road stables and chawls.
36. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 300 to meet cert in charges on account of the Corporation's contribution to the School for Deaf and Dumb Mutes.
37. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 1,104 to meet the cost of the staff sanctioned for cleaning Municipal tanks and wells.
38. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 324 to meet the cost of acquiring a plot of Government land at Makim.
39. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 3,200 to meet the cost of providing a latrine at Sankli Tank Fire Brigade Station.
40-44. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, (40) a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,200 to supplement the grant for petty drainage works; 41) a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,500 to meet the cost of repairs to bullock stables, etc.; (42) a Budget transfer of Rs. 2,000 to supplement the grant for repairs to drains, etc.; (43) a Budget transfer of Rs. 2,400 to meet increased demand for temporary halalkhores; and (44) a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,000 to meet certain unforeseen works carried out by the Water Works Department.

Letters from the Commissioner—

45. Forwarding Quarterly Returns of sick treated at the Arthur Road, Maratha and Colaba Hospitals.
46. Forwarding proposals for the conversion of the steam-driven machinery at the Colaba Compressor Station into an electric-driven plant.
47. Notice of Motion from Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mistry—For appointing Captain W Glen Liston to be a member of the Committee regarding the disposal of night soil and refuse.
48. Joint School Committee letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

Letters from the Commissioner—

49. Forwarding Quarterly Statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.
50. Forwarding a Quarterly Return of Houses visited, etc., for the purposes of the Epidemic Diseases Act.
51. Forwarding a Quarterly Statement of Assessment of Properties.
52. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the Third Quarter of 1908.
53. Submitting a report regarding measures taken for checking the prevalence of mosquitoes on Malabar Hill.
54. Requesting sanction to the temporary services of Mr. B. S. Gavaji, Ward Superintendent, Assessment Department, being treated as qualifying for pension.

Notices of Motions—

55. From Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta—For expressing an opinion that the Schedule of Wheel Taxes should be revised in respect of motor vehicles and for appointing a Committee on the subject.
56. From Mr. S. O. Dhondy—For amending the Schedule of Wheel Tax so as to increase the tax on motor-vehicles from Rs. 5 to Rs. 11 per quarter.
57. From Dr. S. S. Battiwala—For requesting the Commissioner to remedy the nuisance near the level-crossing at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Parel Station.
58-59. From Mr. Joseph Baptista—(58) For appointing a Committee to report as to the quality of grain and hay supplied to the Municipality, (59) For obtaining a return showing mortality amongst Municipal cattle.
60. From Mr. S. S. Mistry—For appointing a Committee to report on the question of changing the hours of cleansing the city.
61-62. From Mr. J. B. Petit—(61) For appointing a Committee to report on the practice of supplying water outside the City; (62) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the substitution of electric light for gas light in public streets.
63. From Mr. James MacDonald, seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey—For re-appointing Mr. Joseph Hall to be Executive Engineer for a further term of 5 years.

Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—

64. Reporting Budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee.
65. Submitting a list of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

66. Regarding the question of making departmental arrangements for the payment of interest on Municipal Debentures, etc.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—CONTD.

67. Regarding matters connected with tramway extensions in the City.
68. Letter from the Commissioner, regarding alterations of the route of the inlet main from Chinchpokli to Malabar Hill Reservoir.

By order of the President,

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 6th November, 1908.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 16th November, 1908, for making special repairs to the ELEPHANTA CAVES. Value of work will be about Rs. 4,300. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all or any tender and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of all or any tender.

E. M. PROES, A.M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1908.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th November, 1908, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office, Nos. 2 and 2A, Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 30th June 1908.
2. To confirm the appointment of H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Morvi as a Director.
3. To elect a Director in place of H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Morvi who retires in accordance with Article 100 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th November to 23rd November 1908, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th October 1908.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIFTH SESSIONS of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY the 20th day of November, 1908, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at life time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Bailiffs and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th day of October, 1908.

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

FOR SALE.

THREE STEWART THORNYCROFT STEAM WAGONS. Practically new. SOLD, because there is no work for them. Price Rs. 20,000 each. Open to offer.

DESCRIPTION.

Carrying capacity, 5 Tons.
Dimensions 21'—0" x 6'—6½" x 9'—8" overall.
Wheels, Cast Steel.
Body, open rail Sides and tail board with fixed wood roof canopy extended past funnel.
Further particulars on application.

Secretary to
H. H. The Maharaja of Rewah.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Is detailed and described in a booklet which we send absolutely free.

This discovery supersedes all others as a specific in the restoration of vital force.

It is a perfectly harmless vegetable extract endorsed by eminent practitioners.

It will not injure the kidneys or other organs.

It gives the most wonderful results.

The booklet is sent in plain sealed envelope.

Address:—

THE
AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO.,
DEPT. 9 "TIMES" BUILDING, BOMBAY.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

MANUEL FRANCIS PINTO, late Engine Driver Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Rutlam, Portuguese.

WILLIAM FRANCIS JARDINE, late Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier, Castle Rock, European.

IGNATIUS LOYOLA D'ALMEIDA, late of Bombay, East Indian Inhabitant.

JAMNADAS KHUSHALDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

JOHN EMANUEL FRANKLIN, late Carriage Examiner, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Mhow, Eurasian.

EDWARD HORLEY alias BANVARD, late Bookmaker, Bombay, European.

EMILY BEDELIA HORLEY alias BANVARD, widow of Mr. Edward Horley alias Banvard, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

JOHN WASHINGTON CHARTERS COATES, late Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Poona, European.

CHARLES EDWARD PARKER, late Marine Biological Surveyor, Bombay, European.

MOGUL ABDOOL FAZI ALIF, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

DRUCILLA HELEN SUSSEX, a minor late of Lucknow, European Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLADEN,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
BOMBAY, THE 16TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1908.

DR. EZRA HAMILTON says:—"The worst forms of Liver, Kidney, Urinary Troubles and Blood Diseases are cured by TURKISH BATHS.—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE

Sole Proprietor: MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
FOR THREE DAYS MORE ONLY.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

CARTER

THE MODERN MIRACLE-WORKER.
All Bombay Talking.
GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!
Fifty new Illusions in pace with the latest discoveries and innovations of SCIENCE!!
MIRTHFUL AND MYSTERIOUS.
See the great PARSI MIRACLE.
"LUVITATION."
and hear ABIGAIL PRICE.
Read your thoughts till your fat re veres' your past.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.
PRICES—Rs. 4, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
Performance at 9-30 P. M.
ONLY MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 7th.
HALF PRICE FOR CHILDREN.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL SUNDAY ATTRACTION.
TO-MORROW, NOVEMBER, 8TH.
GRAND MATINEE AT 4-30 p.m.
AND
LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF
The Wonderful Magician,

CARTER.

PRICE, Rs. 4 2, 1.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
Plan at ROSE'S.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager .....HUGH J. WARD.
TO-NIGHT (SAT.) EVENING.
AT 9-30 (S.T.)
FOR A LIMITED SEASON.
Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

HUGH J. WARD'S
LONDON COMEDY CO.

Including Miss GRACE PALOTTA and twenty other distinguished English Artists forming absolutely THE BEST COMEDY ORGANIZATION which has ever visited the East in the WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHING SUCCESS.

"THE MAN FROM MEXICO"
interpolating a number of the latest popular
SONGS AND DANCES.
MONDAY,
"THE MAN FROM MEXICO."
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
"THE NEW CLOWN."
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
"MR. HOPKINSON."

There is ONLY ONE LAUGH in each but it begins at 9-30 and lasts till after midnight.
Box plan at SOUNDY & C o's.
Prices:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 5; Dress Circle, Rs. 5 and 4; Pit Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Re. 1 (Early door to Gallery Re. 1 extra).

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.

OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL
ON THE MAIDAN.
NOT A CINEMATOGRAPH!
NOT A BIOSCOPE!!
But the most life like show of Singing and Talking Animated Pictures introducing first time in Bombay.

THE CHRONOPHONE.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY
From: 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M. (S.T.)
Batliboi's Coronation Band.
Reserved Seats' and Zenanas' Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.'s

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

THREE PERFOMANCES EVERY NIGHT
INCLUDING SUNDAY
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.)
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST Living Pictures ever shown in India.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
When we will exhibit for the first time some wonderful films—the latest novelties just received, amongst which are

THE COSSACKS OF THE DON.

This nomadic tribe of Cossacks only knows European Civilisation by name. These men are organised on a military footing and form splendid Light Cavalry auxiliaries for the Great Russian Empire. Their brilliant horsemanship is due to the fact that their horses are of the best, being bred in the Steppes, and secondly that they are accustomed to a hard life from childhood. The heir-apparent to the Russian Throne is the General in command of the Cossacks.

FLASH JAMES.
DRAMATIC AND REALISTIC.

A certain fop made the acquaintance of a young and rich widow, who had a boy of about 10 years of age, in that beautiful Monte Carlo so celebrated for its gaming saloon, and where there is a continual flow of people of all ranks of society. After a few months of courtship he married the widow in grand style. The man had a frightful thirst for and love of gold, which impelled him even to crime, and when he finds a Will made by his wife in favour of her son, he fumes with rage and devises means to get rid of the child by having him thrown into the water. A Shepherd's dog saves the child, and the criminal, seeing that he is found out, blows out his own brains.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
Showing the latest novelties of
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had a the Excelsior Bar.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ltd.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, A Bestock of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Ark Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Rupee Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 India Rs. Postage.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
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MONDAY NOV. 9TH
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INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£9,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,500

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
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45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs.3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Anna. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—WARNES & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardiner, 19, Worlee Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared by the Inventor of a Specific for Cholera (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from Fever?—If so, send to Phillips and Co. for a trial bottle of PERRICURA. Rs. 1 per bottle. The only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs. HILL, SAWYER & Co. 34-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty HOUSE-BUNGALOW with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having been lately arranged and built in the English style, located in Cubbon's quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 150 care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Burma, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summaries of Cotton Reports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Co-operative Summaries of Reports, Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange; List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate Excellent reference.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE—VICTORIA and HORSE. Carriage in good condition, Horse Bay Waler, aged quite sound. (Owner going home). Moderate Price. Apply—MOULD, The Ballyara, Colaba.

FOR SALE.—ROVER BICYCLE, in good condition. Price Rs. 125, Lamp, Bell, etc., complete. Apply Box No. 595, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD & Co., Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse powers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Watan, and their Guaranteed Rights. By C. P. Parekh Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable Men. The Servants Patronised by the Queen of the Garden, Especially Nice Cheap Servants and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2 Monthly Rs. 2 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. Rs. (Prince Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Price and Transfer Forms as Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 7, Green Street, Fort.

MOTORIST'S ELYSIUM.—Touring and town Cars, Phaeton, Landaulette and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 3,250. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic (best for roses), at 12 annas per pound; Guano, at 4 annas. Patent Ambseides and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET" and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete Abstract of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Subscription or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously appointed for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooa Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 7th Nov. "RONALDS AUCTION SALE" of Household Furniture, Almirahs, Chairs, Bedsteads, Dining Table, Drawing Room Suits, Lamps, etc., at No. 17, Military Square Lane, Fort, at 2 P. M., close to Messrs. THOMAS COOK and Co.

TO BE LET, in Wheeler's Buildings, 4 large OFFICE ROOMS on the 1st floor, West, Wired for lights and fans. Apply A. H. WHEELER & Co. on the premises.

WANTED.—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK knowing Mahrathi. Salary Rs. 20 and free quarters. Apply to Dr. Batliwala, Worli Laboratory, Bombay.

WANTED A PORTUGUESE BOOK-KEEPER by a Bank in Bombay. Apply with references and testimonials. Competent clerk need only apply. State salary expected to Box No. 532, care of this paper.

WANTED by English Firm, a YOUTH, with a knowledge of TYPEWRITING and SHORT-HAND. Hindu or Goanese preferred. State age and salary expected. Reply Box No. 534, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News published on Saturday Evenings, Rs 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 161, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which are offer for bought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

ILFORD COLLEGE
FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form:—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
Junior Form:—THE ROOKERY,
UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.

A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS:—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank of India).
WM. GAIR BATHGATE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. J. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

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AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON
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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum so held remains for Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1909. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	"	7,57,500
Reserve Fund	"	1,90,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspond

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. the King.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR... CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER," LONDON.

Rowland's Macassar Oil FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.

Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

Ask for a Golden Colour for fair hair.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Apply Box No. 400, at "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Abbotsford, 2,351 tons, Captain W Scroggie, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4,111 tons, Captain Greenhorn, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H McDearmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain R Coepe, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 2,123 tons, Captain J Ross, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Genl Sir E Barrow, Lady and Miss Barrow, Maj Parr, Maj Lilly, Mr J B Burnett, Rev M Chiappi, Rev F Monzini, Rev J Capponi and 12 deck.

THE City Line steamer City of London, 5,693 tons, Captain G Whish, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE French mail steamer Australien, 3,543 tons, Captain C Baretge, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 6.

Alcana.....2311 Morgan.....W & A G &Co
Arcadia.....3574 Hayward .....P & O Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen ...W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Clematis .....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Crusader.....2759 Melburn .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselvurn .....M M & Co
City of London.5693 .....Whish.....K N & Co
Delta.....4180 Snow.....P & O Co
Frankley.....2618 Yell .....T M & Co
Hydra.....860 Siqueland .....F F Campbell & Co
Haidari.....1563 De Lorme Jeddah....10-11 B & P S
Inchborva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswich.....515 Webb .....S Dharamsi & Co
Kirley Bank ...2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4601 Gihilt .....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon.....316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lotusmeri .....2491 Wilson .....Gory Bros Co
Landsaura .....2157 Abbott .....M M & Co
Melbourne.....2394 Stafford .....Finlay Muir & Co
Macedenia.....5245 Bennet .....P & O Co
Nawab.....2047 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Overdale.....2240 White .....T Morrison & Co
Rinaldo.....2791 Pickering .....F M & Co
Sanctoria.....2378 Ward.....The Bombay Co
Shah Najam....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Strathdee.....2846 White ...Baltimore W & A G & Co
Sealda.....3438 Brown .....M M & Co
Strathfillan.....2816 Hilton.....W & A G & Co
Urlana.....3384 Brooks .....N F.....M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2339 Catto .....The Bombay Co
Waroonga .....1608 Bamber.....P Gulf.....M M & Co
Zambesi..... 2415 Baker .....The Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kalibia	3149	Walker	K'chi	14-11	T Morrisen
B Braunfels	3558	Zittlosen	K'ahi	16-11	W & A G & Co
C & R Devanha	4785	Hide	S'ghai	11-11	P & O Co
D & E Chupra	3954	Henderson	A'werp	23-11	N Co
F Managon	3279	Lowe	Calcutta	7-11	M M & Co
G Islami	1605	Newby	Jeddah		N F B & P S N Co
K Rinaldo	2792	Rickering	Hull	13-11	F M & Co
H Yoma	146	Shepherd	Jeddah	6-11	Shah S N Co
L Shah Jehan	2567	Webb	Jeddah	10-11	Essajee
L Sarawak	443	Ismail	Reparring		B S N Co
M Saravati	443	Ismail	repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
M Kenly	2430	Wilson	Calcutta	7-11	W & A G & Co
N Vauxhall	2346	Bradbering	Manchester	6-11	R A W
P Birkhall	2738	Jones	M'borough	9-11	S Smidt & Co
O Governeur	2120	Burmister	Z'bar	13-11	M M & Co
Q Rahmani	1873	Geddie	Jeddah	7-11	A Strandes
					B & P S N Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Shamsudin	B'nager	7-11	Be S N Co Ld
Ragapuri	84	Badrudin			N F

Offside Q

Badric	1013	Baldwin	Jeddah	18-11	G Jeewajee

M W D D.

Singapore	2786	Taylor			K Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nurani	2870	Clingan	Calcutta	13-11	T Morrison & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Haig	L'pool	11-11	W & A G & Co
3 D Balduino	2684	Maganzini	Genoa	15-11	Florio and B S N Co
5 Florida	2029	Murry	M'borough	7-11	J M & Co
8 Bohemia	2307	Dabcovich	Trieste	16-11	A L S N Co
10&11 Delta	4776	Snow	Shanghai	24-11	P & O Co
12 Marmora	5239	Weston	London	7-11	P & O Co
15 Loodiana	2124	Ross	Calcutta	7-11	M M & Co
16 Alavi	2334	Hill	Jeddah	10-11	B & P S N Co and A M Jeewanjee

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	City of London	Whish	Glasgow, Oct 7
	Australien s	Baretge	Marseilles, Oct 21
6	Macedonia s	Bennett	London, Oct 16

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Walton Hall s	Leary	Genoa, &c
	Wildenfels s	Denker	Calcutta, &c
	Kenley s	Wilson	Calcutta
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi
	City of Glasgow s	Greenhorn	Dunkirk
	Abbotsford s	Scroggie	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday:—

Steamer Loodiana, Ross, for Calcutta, &c.
" Queda, Coops, for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Braunfels, for Hamburg, &c.
" D Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
" Nurani for Calcutta, &c.
" Loodiana, for Calcutta, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 4th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna, arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, left Trieste on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 19th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived on the 6th instant at Hongkong.

The N Y K steamer Wakamiya Maru, left Moji for Hongkong yesterday.

The same Co's steamer Yetorofu Maru, left Singapore for Colombo yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—18 bales cotton-waste, Owen and O'Kell; 2 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co; 157 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 65 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 48 bales wool, N Goculdas; 43 bales wool, A H Mahomed and Co; 185 bales wool, N Nagjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—160 bales cotton, K Harmukhrai and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—990 cwts poppyseed, John Fachiri; 360 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1 pot rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s—75 tons old iron, C Boggiano and Co; 50 tons iron, E B Parekh; 800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 160 bales cotton, and 120 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Deo Balduino s—1,996 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR CATANIA.

Deo Balduino s—100 bales cotton.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Dévanha s—30 cwts cloves, Yue Long Hingkee; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 150 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 45 cwts Cambay stone, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—200 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 75 bales twist Framji Sons and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 7th November.

1 The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and practice this Saturday afternoon the 7th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate at 3-10 p.m.

2 Mr Herbert John Maver having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop.

J. E. B. HOTSON, Lieut.,
for Officer Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th November.

486 PARADE.

The Corps will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next the 7th instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B. L. C. Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Recruits, Plain clothes.

487 RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 8th instant. Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

Arms will be available for issue daily from the Head-Quarter Office.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 7th November.

530 Musketry—Sunday 8th instant—The Range at Ghat Kopar is available for Class Firing (2nd period only.)

531.—Detail for the week ending 14th instant.

Monday 9th instant—"M" Coy. parade our Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 "K" Coy (Scottish High School) parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

3 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday 10th inst—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject.—Musketry instruction, care and cleaning of Arms.

2 "L" Coy. parade on Coy, parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

3 "G" Coy, parade on Coy, parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

Wednesday, 11th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy, parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

Thursday, 12th instant—"L" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

2 "I", "K", and "M" Cos Parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

3 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all N.-C. Officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 13th instant—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday, 14th instant—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

J. E. B. HOTSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILL and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—Oct. 13, at Easthaven, Denail Avenue, Southampton, the wife of Capt. Arthur Bailey, of a son.

BEHRENS—Oct. 14, at Swinton Grange, Malton, Yorkshire, the wife of Capt. Clive Behrens, of a son.

CARDEN—Oct. 16, at 11 Sloane Court, S. W., the wife of Capt. Carden, 1st Life Guards, of a son.

GOUGH—Oct. 18, at the Old Rectory, Stoke d'Abernon, the wife of Col. J. E. Gough, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

LAWSON—Oct. 14, at 12 Harley Street, Cavendish Square, the wife of Arnold Lawson, F. R. C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARIS—HING—Oct. 17, at St. Andrew's Church, South Croydon, Thomas Biddulph Aris to Janet Elsie, daughter of George King, of Chevington, South Croydon.

GREGORY—HOYNE-FOX—Sept. 22, at Christ Church, Rangoon, by the Revd C. R. Bathurst, Garrison Chaplain, Lieut. Alfred John Reginald Gregory, R. G. A., Adjutant I. G. H. G. A., second son of W. Gregory, Esqr., Madlott, Herts, to Marjorie, second daughter of Henry Hoyne-Fox, Esqr. F. R. I. B. A., Supy. Engineers' Architect, of Carisbrooke, Rangoon.

PECK—HORE—Oct. 14, at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, Major Peck, The Chestnut Troop, Royal Horse Art., to Kathleen Bulcibella, daughter of Col. Charles Hore, C.M.G.

PATON—HADDEN—At London, on Monday, November 2, Nigel F. Paton, Bombay, to Innes Mabel, elder daughter of Major-General Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B., Master-General of the Ordnance.

TYNDALL—SEDGWICK—Oct. 17, at St. Mary's, Byfleet, Capt. William Ernest Marriott Tyndall, D.S.O., Duke of Wellington's Regt., to Annette Alice Lorna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick.

WEBSTER—HUMPHRYS—Oct. 17, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Capt. S. W. Webster, the Carabiniers, to Ruth, daughter of Edward H. Humphrys.

DEATHS.

BINGHAM—Oct. 18, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Thomas Bingham, late Bengal Staff Corps and Conservator of Forests, Burma, at 6 Gwendwr Road, West Kensington, aged 61 years.

BOSWORTH—SMITH—Oct. 17, at Bingham's Melcombe, Dorchester, Reginald Bosworth Smith, aged, 69.

HUTCHINSON—Oct. 19, at Teddington House, Stratford-on-Avon, General Alexander Ross Elliott Hutchinson, aged 82.

INGLIS—Oct. 14, at Sydney, N. S. W., the Hon. James Inglis, son of the late Rev. Robert Inglis, M.A. of Edzell, Forfarshire, aged 63.

LIDWILL—Oct. 14, at Bromard, Templemore, Ireland Major George Lidwill, late 19th Regt., aged 80.

SCOTT—Oct. 18, in London, Ross Scott, M.A., barrister-at-law, Indian Civil Service, retired, aged 58.

SPENCER-STANHOPE—Oct. 19, at Auckland, New Zealand, Walter, son of Sir Walter Spencer-Stanhope, K. C. B., of Cannon Hall, Barnsley.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TALBOT—HUMPHREYS—November 6, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, Major John Talbot, 37th Lancers, to Dorothy, daughter of F. H. Humphreys.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NICHOLSON—November 1, at Sialkot, the wife of Lieut. R. B. Nicholson, Indian Medical Service, attached 32nd Lancers, of a son.

STOW—October 30, at Belvedere, Simla, the wife of A. M. Stow, C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McLEAN—GIRARD—November 2, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Reverend Canon Cole Robert McLean, B. Sc., P.-W. D. Railways, eldest son of the late Rev. D. McLean, B. D., Alloa, Scotland, to Evelyn Noel, youngest daughter of H. Erskine Girard Esq., Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BOLST—October 25, at Simla, Annie, widow of the late Henry Bolst, aged 63.

TAYLOR—November 3, at the Bengal Presidency General Hospital, Arthur Martin Taylor (of Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ld.), age 37 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 10-21m., 11-3a. Low water, 4-11m., 4-28a.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Annual Athletic Sports, 2-30 p. m. Distribution of prizes, 6 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. Open-Air Bazar, Cafe Chantant, Sideshows, etc., to be opened by Lady Hughes, 4-30 p.m.

Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m.

Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, "Carter, the Miracle Worker," 9-30 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

Cricket.—R. I. I. vs. Igatpuri Gymkhana at 11 a. m. on the Cross Maidan.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 11-1m., 11-45a. Low water, 4-54m., 5-2a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 8th, Full Moon, 1h 28-0m. p.m.; Nov. 16th, Last Quarter, 5h. 11-1m. a.m.; Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m.; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h. p.m.; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, November 9.—High Court re-opens after October vacation. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 11-39m. Low water, 5-36m., 5-36a.

Tuesday, November 10.—Tata Iron and Steel Company, Navsari Buildings, 3 p.m. Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 0-26m., 0-16a. Low water, 6-18m., 6-10a.

Wednesday, November 11.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. New Mofussil Company, 27, Hummum Street, 4 p.m. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Empire Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m., Sun rises, 6h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 1-7m., 6-53a. Low water, 7-0m., 6-41a.

Thursday, November 12.—Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 44m., Sun sets, 6h. 2m., High water, 1-48m., 1-30a. Low water, 7-42m., 7-19a.

PAREL CYCLING CLUB:—Members meet at the Club Tent at 6-45 a.m. (S.T) to-morrow, Sunday, for a run to Bandra Land's End. Breakfast at Mahim Hotel.

A CIVILIAN BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—A telegram has been received from England to the effect that Mr. Dhirajlal Dayabhoy Nanavati, the first Vanik who passed the Civil Service examination, has also passed his examination as a barrister-at-law.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.—"Carter, the miracle worker" will give two performances to-day. A special Matinee performance in the afternoon, and one at night at 9-30 p.m. To-morrow (Sunday) Mr. Carter will appear for the last time in Bombay at a Grand Matinee at 4-30 p.m.

TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.—Tatia, Appa, (40), a Hindu, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital yesterday suffering from a broken leg. He attempted to get out of a tramcar which was in motion at Parel road and accidentally fell down. He got his right leg under the wheel of the car and it was crushed.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S DISPENSARY.—During the month of October, the number of Kheja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,631. Among them the number of new admission was 507; classified as follows:—Men 180; women 127; children 200. The average daily attendance was 59.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Khaloobai, (4), a Mahomedan girl, was taken to the J. J. Hospital on the 3rd instant by her parents as she was suffering from severe burns about her person. She was playing with a match-box and the sticks suddenly ignited. The clothes caught fire and she was burnt extensively about the face and the body. She succumbed to the injuries yesterday.

INCOME FROM A CHARITY PERFORMANCE.—On the 2nd instant, Mr. Khurshedjee M. Balliwalla, the proprietor of the Victoria Theatrical Company, gave a charity performance in aid of the Hyderabad Relief Fund, at "Balliwalla's Grand Theatre," in the presence of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sheriff of Bombay. Mr. Balliwalla has now handed over a sum of Rs. 535 as a contribution to the fund.

SALE OF PLOTS OF LAND AT CHOWPATTY.—Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, recently sold, by order of the Improvement Trust Board, some plots of building land, on a lease for 999 years, at the corner of Sundhurst Road and Girgaum Road. One of them, plot No. 2, admeasuring 1,612 square yards, was sold to Jainarayen Indumul Dannee at Rs. 55 per square yard; plot No. 3, admeasuring about 1,400 square yards, to Thackersey Moolji at the same price per square yard.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B.B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

Quickstep	Royal Arthur	Collins
Overture	Zampa	Herold
Ballet Egyptien		Luigini
Valse	Tout Paris	Waldteufel
Reminiscences of Wales		Godfrey
Intermezzo—Two-Step	Anona	Grey

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. R. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m. to-day:—

March	The Soldiers of the Queen	Hume
Overture	Stradella	Flotow
Valse	The River of years	Liddell
Reminiscences of All Nations		F Godfrey
Serenade	La Paloma	Yradier
Polacca de Concert	Loiseau du Bois	Le Thiere
Descriptive	A Hunting Scene	Buccalossi

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. E. Mead, and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music to-day at 6 p.m., under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster:—

March	Liberty Bell	P Souza
Overture	Comique	Keler Bela
Romance		Thiere
Selection	Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel
Song	Killarney	Balfe
Galop	Vivat	Zikoff

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Colonel Bunbury and Officers, the Band and Pipers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, will play the following selection of music at the Victoria Gardens, between 5-30 p.m. and 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day.

Two tep	Cherries	Cremieux
Dance	Le Pilon-Pilon	Clerico
Serenade	La Paloma	Yradier
Fantasia	The Battle of Castille	Marin
Valse	San Sebastian	Dodwell
Selection	Scotch Medley	Cavalini
Polonaise	Life for the Czar	Glinka

PIPE MUSIC.

March	Wedding of Balleyparon
March	McKay's farewell to the 74th
Strathspey	Tulloch Gorum
Reel	Reel O'Tulloch
March	After the Battle (slow)
March	Mackenzie Highlanders
Strathspey	Marchioness of Lorne
Reel	Marchioness of Lorne
March	Cameronians' farewell to Aldershot
March	Scotland is my sin Name
Strathspey	Hellan Donal kissed Kitty
Reel	Black but comely

With the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play at the Victoria Gardens to-morrow the 8th instant, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), The following is the programme of music:—

March	Route Marchin	Bentay
Grand selection	I'l Bravo	Mercadante
Valse	The Old Belfry	B Phelps
Polka (Cornet Solo)	The Star of England	Farrell
Grand Fantasia	Erin	Barquit
New Dance	Le Pilon Pilon	Olcice
Galop	The Tourists	Fradhe

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE MOTOR ACT.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged Framroze J. Commissariatwalla with exceeding the speed limit of his motor car.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The complaint was that on the morning of the 26th ultimo at 8-25 o'clock the accused drove his motor car on the Hughes Road, Gowalia Tank road and Pedder road at a speed fully 25 to 30 miles an hour.

The accused in his statement said that his car was going at the rate of more than 15 miles an hour which exceeded the regulation limit when he was at the foot of the Hughes road. This speed was slakened and while he was going across the Gwalia Tank road it was only eight miles an hour. He pleaded guilty and prayed to be excused, this being his first offence and that he was a careful driver. He said any fine or punishment would deprive him of his employment. He promised not to repeat the offence in future.

The Magistrate, taking into consideration the fact that the accused was a careful and smart driver as was stated by Mr. Bodley and that the road was clear at the time, warned and descharged the accused.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. C. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley applied for permission to withdraw the charge preferred by him against Mr. Sawyer of failing as a dealer to keep a register of cars on hire. The permission was granted. His Worship next ordered a warrant to be issued against Mr. Minnitt on a charge of not having a number plate on his motor car. He had failed to answer the summons.

Rehman Shaikh Lal and Fida Ali, licensed motor drivers, were charged with failing to light the lamps in the rear of their cars. His Worship fined Rehman Rs. 5 and warned and discharged Fida Ali.

FINED FOR BEGGING.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Mr. C. B. Robinson and Mr. Damodhar Govardhandas Sukhadwalla, Alfred Jones, a seaman was charged with begging alms near the Empire Theatre on Thursday night. He was warned by the police more than once, but as he disregarded the warning he was taken into custody. The accused was convicted on the 18th ultimo of a similar offense and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, but was released on the Proclamation Jubilee day. For the present offence he was setenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 with the alternative of a week's farther imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—
8TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F.
Hymns—445, 239, 188.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns—236, 238, 235.
Collections for—Organ Fund.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist. Hymns 211, 319, 150.
11 a. m.—Parade Service. Hymns 299, 215, 274.
5-30 p. m.—Children's School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon Hymns 247, 542, 27.

WEEK DAYS.

8. a. m.—Holy Eucharist Thursday.
5-30 p. m.—Guild of the Holy Standard Friday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion. Hymns 447, 333, 291
8-45 a. m.—Litany. Hymns 888, 278.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymn.—588, 183, 278, 304, 595.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany,
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Nicholson.
Alms for the All Saints Community.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily 8-30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sundays.

11 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-15 a. m.—Holy Communion.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the C. M. S up-country Missions.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—95.
Hymn.—375, 238, 364.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Wandby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Children's Service.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Alex. S.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, October 22, Lord Amptbill rose "to call attention to the imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi and other members of the Indian community in the Transvaal, and to inquire what communications have been received from India by his Majesty's Government on the subject of the treatment of British Indians in South Africa; (2) to inquire whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies has received any complaints to the effect that Indians thus arrested have been harshly treated and inadequately and improperly fed in the prisons, and, if so, how he has dealt with such complaints; (3) to inquire whether the Traders' Licensing Bills passed by the Legislature of Natal have been submitted for Imperial sanction, and, if so, what action his Majesty's Government intend to take; and (4) to move for papers." He said the continued failure of the Imperial Government to solve this problem was a serious danger to the empire, which might before long become absolutely uncontrollable. One of the objects of the South African war was to secure the redress of the grievances of British Indians in the Transvaal. The result of the war placed the Imperial Government in a position to redress these grievances; and yet these grievances were absolutely more acute now than they had ever been under the Transvaal Republic. The object of the recent legislation in the Transvaal was nothing more nor less than the extermination as a community of the Indians resident in the colony; and with each defeat of the Imperial Government to effect a settlement the success of that policy became more and more assured.

The Earl of Crewe said the fact that a Blue Book was published to-day seemed to make it a little premature to raise this discussion now. Of all unfortunate things that could happen it seemed to him that the most unfortunate was that they should appear to take sides over this question and divide themselves into two classes of pro-English and pro-Indians. He was sorry therefore that the noble lord seemed to make imputations against the Colonial Government in this matter. For instance the noble lord said it appeared to him that the object of the Transvaal Government was to exterminate the Indian colony there. He did not think that that was an expression which could in any way be justified by what the Colonial Government had done. So far as concerned the imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi, which he very greatly regretted, he had no knowledge of it beyond what he had seen in the newspapers, but he had telegraphed to the Transvaal in order to find out what the particular circumstances were connected with Mr. Gandhi's imprisonment. They assumed, of course, that he had been taking part in the "passive resistance" campaign, and that he had paid the penalty, which no doubt he intended to pay. As to the question of exception of entry of Indians not domiciled in the Transvaal before the war, he believed there was a demand at one time for a general entrance for those able to pass the higher education test. That was a point on which it was impossible to induce the Transvaal Government to give way, but so far as the admission of a few people of a special kind was concerned, the case was different. He thought some satisfactory arrangement could be reached whereby a sufficient number of those belonging to the professional classes might be admitted to supply the wastage. (Hear, hear.) These would be specially admitted by the Governor in Council. As to the second question of the noble lord, a complaint had been received stating that there had been cases of great hardship, and old persons and children had been kept in rooms not clean and had not received sufficient food. He immediately telegraphed to the Governor of the Transvaal to find out the truth. He asked for a report by telegraph, and that report he had not yet received. As to Traders' Licensing Bills, there had been three Bills introduced into the Natal Legislature. The first Bill, which proposed to prohibit indentured Indian labour from June 1907, was dropped altogether. A second Bill, which he had not yet seen in its final form, forbade any license to trade being given to Indians after Dec. 31, 1908. The third provided for the extinction, after a specified date, of Indian licenses. When he received information of these two Bills he had thought it right to send a warning saying it was extremely improbable the Imperial Government would be able to advise his Majesty to assent to them in that form. He had not yet seen the Bills in their final or amended form.

Lord Ampthill withdrew his motion for papers.

THE LAW OF SUCCESSION IN KATHIAWAR.

In the House of Commons on Friday Oct. 16, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can now give the House any information regarding the disposal of the memorial from the Chief of Jasdan regarding the law of succession in Kathiawar.

Mr. Buchanan replied:—No memorial from the Chief of Jasdan has recently been before the Secretary of State in Council on the subject mentioned. It has, however, been decided on the memorials from several Kathi Chiefs and others concerning which my hon. friend asked a question on July 31 last, that cases of succession to Kathi estates must be dealt with, as they occur, on their merits.

MADRAS LANDED ESTATES BILL.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the memorial of the Madras Landholders' Association against the Madras Landed Estates Bill is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council.

Mr. Buchanan replied:—The memorial in question dated May 6, 1908, has received the careful attention of the Secretary of State in connection with the Act to which it referred. After full consideration, he decided to leave the Act, to which the Viceroy had already assented, to its operation. But, insomuch as it deals with complicated and difficult questions the Secretary of State has directed that its working should be carefully watched. Any amendments of its provisions, which experience may show to be needed will doubtless be made the subject of legislation with no unnecessary delay.

REWARDS TO INDIAN MILITARY OFFICERS QUALIFYING IN MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Monday, Oct. 19.—Sir Seymour King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether, under War Office Regulations of 1906, officers of the British Service are now eligible for pecuniary rewards upon qualifying as interpreters in modern foreign languages, whereas no rewards are granted by the Indian Military Regulations to officers of the Indian Army who similarly qualify as interpreters for European languages, except in Russian; whether in July 1908, Indian Army officers who passed, respectively, in German and in French were held to be debarred under existing rules from receiving the gratuity, whereas officers in the British Service are eligible for all pecuniary rewards for passing in Oriental languages paid by the Government of India; and whether the Secretary of State will consider the advisability of admitting officers of the Indian Army to the same privilege in this respect as those enjoyed by British officers, with effect from the date of the War Office order introducing the new scale of rewards.

Mr. Buchanan: The facts are as indicated in the hon. member's question. The Secretary of State will consult the Government of India as to the advisability of making officers of the Indian Army eligible for rewards for qualifying as interpreters in European languages other than Russian.

INDIAN MILITARY CHARGES.

Sir Seymour King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether, as the result of the consideration by the Committee which sat, under the presidency of Sir Robert Romer, on the question of the future apportionment between the Home and Indian Governments of the charges incurred in the United Kingdom in connection with maintenance of the British Army in India, the Secretary of State has approved of the present payment by India to the War Office being increased by £300,000 a year from May 1, 1908; what direct representation of the interests of India, other than that afforded from the India Office, was furnished on the personnel of the Committee or examined as witnesses before it; and whether the Secretary of State will present the report and evidence of the Committee to Parliament or, failing that, will agree to furnish a summary of the report and evidence to Parliament.

Mr. Buchanan: The recommendations of the Committee over which Sir Robert Romer presided dealt with questions of principle. On the basis of these recommendations the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for War have arrived at an agreement that an additional payment of £300,000 a year shall be made, from May 1, 1908, to cover the cost of the training of troops and other services connected with the maintenance of the British establishment in India. The representatives of India on the Committee were Sir John Edge, K.C., until recently a member of the Council of India, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, K.C.B., Chief of the Staff in India. The Committee did not examine witnesses. The Secretary of State does not propose to present the report to Parliament.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Prime Minister: Whether he will give this House any opportunity of discussing the serious steps taken by the Government of India to charge the Indian taxpayers with an additional annual burden of £300.000 in accordance with the recent recommendation of the Committee on Army Charges.

Mr. Asquith: No, Sir, I am afraid that no opportunity for such a discussion can be promised this session.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Anglo-India Association of Culcutta has represented to the Government of Bengal that the separation of judicial and executive functions seems likly not only to be unpopular among the great masses who have never demanded it, but also to be fraught with great harm; and, if so, whether this representation will be duly considered before the present experiment is extended.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no information as to the representation in question, but the Government of India will no doubt give it due consideration in formulating their proposals. No effect has yet been given to the experimental scheme to which I understand the hon. member to refer.

BRITISH INDIANS AND THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

In reply to Mr. Mitchell-Thomson, Col, Seely said: Proposals have been made for sending some of the East Indians now in British Columbia as free labourers to British Honduras, and it appears from Press telegrams that the Dominion Government are taking steps in this direction, by sending two Indians to British Honduras to inquire into the practicability of the scheme.

THE CASE OF MR. C. W. ALLAN.

Sir Seymour King asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has now considered the memorial addressed to him by Mr. C. W. Allan, an extra Deputy Conservator of forests in the Burma Provincial service; whether Mr. Allan, after passing through the College at Dehra Dun, joined the Indian Forest Service on Feb. 1, 1887, at a time when it was provided by Section 21 of the then Forest Department Code that, after five years' approved service as Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, he would be drafted into the upper controlling staff; whether he is aware that in 1891 the Government issued a new Forest Department reorganisation scheme debarring all officers thenceforward appointed in India from promotion to the upper controlling staff; that, having done four years of admittedly approved service, the new scheme was by "ex post facto" ruling applied to Mr. Allan's case; whether he is aware that recently the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the transfer of Mr. Shrish Chandra Chakrabatti from the Provincial to the Imperial Engineering Service, on the ground that, as he had actually entered the Sibpore Engineering College before the issue of the orders closing the Imperial Service to students of Indian engineering colleges, he had an equitable right to an appointment in the Imperial Service; will he state on what ground, in an analagous case, Mr. Allan has been refused similar treatment; and whether the Government of India will be directed to remedy the grievance from which Mr. Allan is suffering.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has considered Mr. Allan's memorial and has decided not to interfere with the orders of the Government of India refusing to promote him to the Imperial Forest Service.

The Government of India have found that the rules in force in 1887 did not guarantee to Mr. Allan that he would be drafted into the upper controlling staff after five years' approved service, but merely made him eligible for selection for such promotion on the ground of special merit. In the reorganisation of 1891 it was held, after consideration, that Mr. Allan had no claim as of right to be promoted to the Imperial Service. He was therefore placed in the Provincial Service, and the Government of India, having regard to his training and abilities, have declined to promote him to the Imperial Service.

The case of Mr. Shrish Chandra Chakrabatti stands on quite a different footing and was governed by other rules.

THE SENTENCE ON B. G. TILAK.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of Bombay has commuted the sentence of transportation passed on Bal Gangadhar Tilak from transportation to simple imprisonment, and has reduced the sentences passed upon the persons convicted of participation in the recent riots in Bombay.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer is in the affirmative.

CRIMINAL APPELLATE COURTS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can inform the House what answer was returned by the High Court of Calcutta to the communication it received from the Government of India bringing under its notice the representation of the Behar Planters' Association, arising out of the murder of Mr. Bloomfield that Criminal Appellate Courts, whose judgments are final, should invariably be composed of judges who are thoroughly experienced and are well versed in the Indian Criminal Law.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no information as regards the correspondence referred to between the Government of India and the Calcutta High Court.

PUNJAB EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that several Europeans and Eurasians have been taken into the provincial branch of the Punjab Education Department within the last year, and that they have been placed over the heads of a number of Indians in the matter of pay and seniority to the detriment of the prospects of the latter; did these Indian gentlemen protest against such treatment; and if so with what result.

Mr. Buchanan: No record of any such appointments can be found in the official lists received up to the present time. But if the hon. member can quote specific cases, the Secretary of State will enquire.

PUNJAB MUNICIPALITIES SERVICE.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State is aware that the number of Europeans in the Punjab municipalities' service has increased within the last ten years; that out of five appointments carrying salaries of over £15 per month in the municipality of Lahore not one is held by an Indian, and that out of twelve appointments with salaries of £8 a month only two are held by Indians; and whether this state of things has the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Buchanan: Municipal Committees in the Punjab, under the Punjab Municipalities Act of 1891, appoint their own servants, and the Secretary of State has no detailed information as to the numbers, rates of pay, or nationalities of such employees. The Lahore Municipal Committee is composed of twenty Indians and ten Europeans. On the committees of other municipalities the Indian element is still more predominant. The Secretary of State does not feel called upon to express an opinion on the mode in which the committees exercise their powers.

THE "DAILY MAIL" AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

On Thursday, Oct. 22, Mr. John Robertson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the arrangement between the Government of India and the Simla correspondent of the "Daily Mail," under which the said correspondent is authorised to provide the Government of India with a daily service of news, has been confirmed or renewed; if so, for what period and at what remuneration; and whether the sanction of the Secretary of State has been given to any such arrangement.

Mr. Buchanan: The gentleman with whom the arrangement referred to was made, undertook as a condition of the agreement, to sever his connection with the "Daily Mail," and to supply no news to that or any other paper in the United Kingdom. The arrangement was made for three years from November 1907, and has been approved by the Secretary of State. The monthly cost is £160, which is to cover all charges for the collection of news.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. John Robertson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received during the last few weeks any information from India of the holding there of meetings and expression in other ways of popular indignation at the treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal and their imprisonment for declining to take out and carry on their persons registration certificates, and whether his Majesty's Government have taken or propose to take any action in the direction of remedying the grievances complained of.

Mr. Buchanan: Many representations on this subject are being received from India, where marked feeling has been aroused. They have been communicated to the Colonial Office, who will be able to reply to the latter part of the hon. member's question.

Mr. Harold Cox asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies: Whether British Indians who acquired rights of domicile in the Transvaal in the days of the late Republic were still precluded from acquiring civic rights, might not own fixed property were liable to removal into special locations, and must carry on their persons registration certificates containing descriptions of their personal peculiarities, details of their families, and their thumb impressions; and whether he could inform the House in what respect the pre-war grievances of our Indian fellow-subjects in the Transvaal had been remedied since the annexation of that country.

Col. Seely: The British Indians in the Transvaal are subject to a number of disabilities but my hon. friend's statement of them is a little too general in its terms, as they are entitled to own fixed property within Asiatic locations. His Majesty's Government have been and still are in friendly communication with the Transvaal Government with regard to these disabilities. The grievance which was the principal subject of complaint before the war was that Indians were liable to be confined to locations for purposes of trade. This, therefore, with some minor grievances, has been removed since the annexation.

CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Capt. Craig asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies: If he could state the number of Chinese coolies at present employed in the mines in the Transvaal.

Col. Seely: I understand that there were 14,655 on Sept 30.

Capt. Craig asked if these 14,655 coolies were still confined in compounds under "conditions of slavery."

Col. Seely: Yes, they are still confined to compounds; but this bad system is rapidly being brought to an end. (Cheers.) There appears to be no one in the British Empire who supports it, except a few hon. members on the other side. ("Oh!" laughter, and cheers.)

Sir G. Parker: Are not the natives in the Transvaal confined in compounds?

Col. Seely: Yes, sir, but under wholly different conditions.

Mr. W. Redmond: Who invented this system of compounds? (Laughter.)

Mr. Ashley: Will the Under-Secretary state what are these different conditions?

Col. Seely: It is obviously impossible, within the limits of question and answer, to make clear the difference which has been explained again and again in the House. (Laughter and cheers.)

REPORTED CURE FOR CHOLERA.

Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the reported cure for cholera now in use at Shanghai with good results; and whether he will cause inquiries to be made with a view to coping with this disease in India.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no particulars as to the remedial treatment of cholera reported to be adopted in Shanghai, but will cause inquiries to be made.

THE SIKHS AND THE KHALSA COLLEGE.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that dissatisfaction prevails among the Sikhs on account of the reorganisation of the governing body of the Khalsa College at Amritsar; was the new constitution framed under instructions from Government; was it objected to by a scion of the Atari house; were people allowed to vote who had not paid their subscriptions as required by the rules; was their readiness to pay, if the new rules were passed, regarded as tantamount to actual payment; and whether he can tell the House what steps the Government of India are taking to dispel this cause of dissatisfaction.

Mr. Buchanan; The Secretary of State has no information on the subject, but he will inquire.

WATER RATES ON THE SIRHIND CANAL.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: When the water rates were last raised on the Sirhind Canal, in the Punjab; what the rates were before the enhancement and what they are now, and especially whether the rate for sugar cane was enhanced by 100 per cent.; and whether the area of sugar cane cultivation has since decreased on the land irrigated by that canal.

Mr. Buchanan: The present rates came into force in 1905. It is difficult to compare them in detail with the rates previously in force, as the schedule is a lengthy one, and the two sets of rates were not framed on the same system. But the general effect was an increase of about 20 per cent. on the yield of the old rates. The old rate for sugar cane was Rs. 7 8s. or 10s. the acre the present rate is Rs. 10, or 13s. 4d. the acre in one zone. and Rs. 12, or 16s., in the other zone; the percentage of increase being 33 in the one case and 60 in the other. There has been some decrease in the sugar cane area on this canal since 1901-2, but in the Punjab generally the area under this crop has of late years decreased. The cane crop on the Sirhind Canal is relatively small to the total irrigated area.

THE BURDEN OF 'BEGAR'

Past and Present in India.

LAL LAJPATRAI writes to "The Daily News.":—Sir I dare say very few of the people of these islands are aware that, in spite of the noble efforts of Englishmen all over the world to bring about a total abolition of slavery and serfdom, there are some very detestable forms of slavery and serfdom still recognised as legal and justifiable by their countrymen in India. "Begar" (i.e., forced labour) is one of them.

The justification pleaded for it is the "immemorial custom of the country." They forget that what was known as "begar" under the old regime did not strictly partake of the nature of "forced labour." It is as a condition of village life in which service of that kind entitled the classes who did that service to substantial rights in the village produce and immunity from taxes and cesses. The condition of village life having radically changed under British rule, the "begar" is nothing more than a kind of slavery legalised, and recognised by British Government, principally for the convenience of Europeans and officials.

A European, whoever he may be—an administrator, a planter, a trader, a missionary, an explorer, a traveller for pleasure, or an adventurer—and whatever the nature of his business, is entitled to the benefit thereof. He has only to apply to the local magistrate or Revenue official, and orders are at once issued to all concerned to look to his convenience in the matter of "begar." The British administrator in India professes to be a practical man of business, caring little for sentiment or for what he calls fads. "Begar" (i.e., forced labour) is of several kinds, as: (a) Impressment of human labour, skilled or unskilled, on wages fixed by subordinate executive officials; (b) impressment of riding or baggage animals, such as horses, ponies, mules, donkeys, bullocks, and of conveyances, such as ekkas or carts, etc.; (c) forced supply of provisions, such as milk, butter, eggs, chickens, fuel, grass, beds, earthen vessels, and so on. It is assumed that full wages or full prices are paid for all what is impressed, but it is well known in the highest circles that in some cases, at least, no wages or prices are paid, and in very many cases only a small fraction, if any at all, reaches them to whom it is due. . . .

The following quotation from a Resolution of the Punjab Government, No. 933, dated 18th December, 1893, condemning "begar" speaks for itself:

"It should be observed that the orders now being issued do not attempt to deal with those cases, unfortunately too common all over India, in which officials—at least those of the lower grades—are determined to obtain or are willing to accept supplies gratis, while zemindars or others are only too anxious to propitiate them or curry favour with them, and the matter is managed privately and independently of any official arrangements. It is indeed to be hoped that the present orders, by dispelling the last trace of the idea that anyone is under any sort of obligation to furnish supplies gratuitously to officials may make people less ready to submit to exactions in this respect than they have hitherto been, but it is to be feared that, so long as there are men in the lower grades of the public service who want to get supplies for nothing, and zemindars or others who are willing to give them supplies for nothing, the practice will prevail to some extent, and can be put down only as other species of bribery can be put down, namely, by dealing with the offending officials with the utmost possible severity in cases in which they can be detected.

"It is needless to say that the practices complained of are prevalent to this day. The laudable efforts of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, the then Lieutenant-Governor, to stop them proved abortive and futile. Shortly after, under pressure from below, the Resolution had to be modified, which made it useless for all practical purposes. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's orders came to nothing but a pious wish. Legal sanction has, however, since then been obtained, for some of those practices described by Mr. Thorburn as 'impressment of transport animals for military purposes.'"

On the 17th January, 1902, a Bill was introduced into the Punjab Legislative Council (consisting of seven Europeans—six of whom were members of the Punjab Government, being its high officers—and two Indians—one Indian Christian and Mahomedan—both nominated by the Government) to provide for the periodical enumeration and registration of animals in the Punjab district, or ordinarily used for the purposes of military transport and for the compulsory acquisition of such animals in time of war and for impressment of the same for hire for purposes of military transport at any time.

The same day the Honourable Mr. Wilson moved that it should be referred to a Select Committee consisting of three official members and the Mahomedan member, with instructions to report within six weeks. The Hon. Sir Harnam Singh the other Indian member, objected to the attempt to rush the Bill, and describing the Bill as an important measure suggested that "more than six weeks' time be allowed to the public for suggestions and criticism." This suggestion was treated with contempt, the mover saying that its provisions followed "in the main the immemorial customs of the country," and dealt "with matters which are to be regarded as inevitable in view of the need of being prepared for the war."

The Bill, however, took some time to be ripe, and was eventually passed at a sitting of the Council held on the 22nd December, 1902, when unfortunately Sir Harnam Singh was not present. It became law early in 1903. This law, however, deals only with the question of military transport. For civil purposes and "peace movements" "begar" is exacted every day, and results in constant collisions between the Government officials and the people.—Yours, etc.,

LAJPAT RAI.

84-85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S. W.

AN INDIAN COURT A FOREIGN COURT.

A point of some importance to ex-residents in India was decided by Mr. Justice Bucknill in the King's Bench Division on Oct. 17. The case was one in which Jaffer Jussuff and Co., furniture dealers, of Poona, sought to recover £99. 12s. 9d. the amount of a judgment obtained by them in the Poona Court against Major Reginald Williams, formerly of the Indian Army, and now resident at Ryde (I.W.). The defence, after reciting that Major Williams had never had any dealings with defendants, although he had bought furniture from their predecessor, which he paid for, was that Major Williams left India in 1899, and was not domiciled in India in 1906, when the case was raised against him in default. The proceedings, defendant's counsel said, were begun in the Poona Court in December 1906, and a summons was served on defendant in this country by registered letter requiring him to appear on Jan. 7, 1907, which it was impossible for him to do. He could not, therefore, put in any defence. Mr. Justice Bucknill gave judgment for defendant on the ground that as defendant was not domiciled or resident within the jurisdiction of the Poona Court when judgment was obtained, the Court was a foreign one and its judgment could not be enforced.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS IN HATS.

The momentous question of the day in the realm of dress happens to be our hats. It has been said ever and over again that a smart hat makes or mars the toilette, and to-day it is such a salient fact that to deny it would be almost tantamount to raising a denial of some hoary-headed truism that is established beyond question. Very curious innovations are creeping into the world of millinery to support the jaded milliner in her hunt for novelties and one of these is represented by the craze for the feathers of the silver pheasant.

STRIPED QUILLS SHAPED LIKE RIVER REEDS.

Perhaps no more effective form of feather or quill could ever have been discovered than this particular example, and the difficulty of procuring perfect specimens makes the cost of each quill or plume very considerable. The feathers are about three-quarters of a yard long, and are in striped white and a dark silvery greenish tint, while they are folded down the middle almost like a partially opened river reed, and terminate in a sharp point at the end. Invariably these feathers are introduced in pair, and curl in a species of arch over the side of the hat, while the larger the model to which they are allied so much better is the effect produced by them, and milliners are adopting them con amore for the more expensive class of headgear.

THE "CANARD" TOQUE.

Another novelty in the realm of headgear is the toque, known as the "canard," which is composed of the soft fluffy feathers of a duck which are found under the wing and on the breast. At first sight this has almost the appearance of fur, so thick and substantial it appears to be, while instead of being brilliantly coloured in metallic greens and iridescent blues, it is dyed a soft brownish grey tint, which accords admirably with the clump of richly coloured purple and crimson dahlias which are used to adorn it. Brown moire hats, in the colour of a ripe horse-chestnut, and looking by no means unlike this denizen of wood and wayside, or encircled with wreaths of brown and crimson ragged Japanese chrysanthemums, made of velvet and silk combined, the colours alternating with capital effect.

"COMIN' THRO' THE RYE" DECORATIONS.

Poppies and corn, bearded barley, and here and there a "bluet", peeping out from the somewhat Ophelia-like arrangement of the coiffure, is what we are indulging in at present. For we have returned to the "Comin' thro' the Rye" from of coiffure and for the moment its popularity is hanging in the balence. Some women look charming with this form of decoration, but, on the other hand, there are those to whom the want of compactness and neatness, which is always apparent in a bunch of "harvest decorations," gives a wild and distraught appearance which hardly spells success. In cases where an adornment of the kind is used, the hair should be dressed as simply as possible, pulled out softly and round the face, with a large coronal plait encircling the hair, and a bunch of poppies and corn on one side. As a matter of fact, however, this is by no means the usual rule adopted in such an instance, and the multiplicity of curls and encircling wreath of poppies and corn results in a species of agricultural display which greatly mitigates from the charm of the gown. Wheat-ears as a broderie have besides come back to favour, and are reproduced in silver gold, copper, or peacock shades, enormous ears climbing up the front and sides of the gowns with capital effect.

ROYAL ROMANCE.

Bride's Father "Knows Nothing About it."

New York, Oct. 23.

Though it is now certain from the semi-official announcements, issued in Rome, that the romance of Miss Katherine Elkins and the Duke of the Abruzzi is about to reach a happy ending in a magnificent wedding, the parents of the bride persist in professing absolute ignorance as to the love affair of their daughter.

"We know nothing whatever about the matter and cannot discuss it either directly or indirectly," observed Senator Elkins, when questioned by an interviewer, over the long distance telephone this afternoon.

"But, Senator," protested the journalist, "stories about the engagement are becoming more numerous daily."

"I know they are," Mr. Elkins replied. "That is just the trouble. The majority of them are pure inventions."

"Yet," rejoined the journalist, "they all tend to one end—that there is to be a marriage."

"I know they do, but we know nothing about it What is the latest news?" continued the Senator. "News, you know, does not get to Elkins (the town) very fast."

"Why the Duke of the Abruzzi has obtained three months' leave of absence and is coming here to Elkins."

"It's news to me," said the Senator.

"It is also said that two warships will escort the Duke and his bride to Italy."

Mr. Elkins laughed. "What else?" he said.

"Why, when you visit Italy after the marriage you are to be given an Italian title."

The Senator again laughed. When he was informed that Miss Elkins had chosen Miss Marjorie Gould and Miss Rosalie O'Brien to act as bridesmaids he said: "I know nothing about it. When I do I will ring you up."

Miss Ruth O'Brien, whom I saw late this afternoon, is not so reticent as Mr. Elkins.

"Why, yes," she exclaimed delightedly; "my sister expects to be one of Miss Elkins's bridesmaids. She and Katherine are great friends."

"When will the wedding take place?"

"Well, I don't believe Miss Elkins herself knows, but she is going on with her wedding preparations, and has almost everything completed. You may be sure the wedding will be magnificent, since Miss Elkins is making the most splendid match any American girl has ever made, and the Duke is the most popular man in Italy."

A MEETING for the consideration of the political situation in India was held in Hyde Park on Oct. 18, Mr. J. E. Dobson presiding. Mr. Rambhaj Dutt Chowdry, of Lahore, said the agitation in India for reform had failed, and the leaders had now come here to tell Lord Morley that unless he gave them some real and vital measures of reform the black cloud which had already darkened the political horizon of the great dependency would burst, and England would be the sufferer.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents starter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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A guarantee—a *positive* assurance! That is the strong point of this week's letter, which is emphatic and definite, and leaves no doubt of our correspondent's meaning. The letter means *certainty*, it means that a qualified, skilled and experienced man assures every reader that for Nervous Disorders, Phosferine is the *pre-eminent specific* which Royal Physicians, Nurses, and all classes of people recognise it to be. Dr. Butler's letter means, also, that the medical profession have the utmost confidence in the remedial efficacy of Phosferine: it means, further, the *certainty* that anyone will unfailingly derive benefit from Phosferine. From all parts of the world practical men and women write with the best of authority, the *authority of personal experience*, earnestly declaring, alike with Dr. Butler, that for Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, and Nervous Disorders generally, Phosferine is absolutely the most speedy, reliable, and permanent restorative of nervous force human skill has yet contrived.

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P. Butler, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., &c., late Medical Officer of the P. & O. S.S. *Somali*, *Osiris*, *Pera*, &c., writes:—"I have used Phosferine in my practice in the treatment of Neurasthenia, nervous debility, and depression from Malaria, acute disease, overwork, and various other causes. I have found it a most valuable nervous tonic and restorative, and can confidently recommend it in such cases."—July 9, 1908.

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WINCARNIS

...PONDENT.)
...ILA, NOVEMBER 6.

...ress notice, issued by the Railway Board, is published :—

It is officially announced that the Secretary of State has definitely accepted the Sara site for the Lower Ganges bridge and that preliminary work on the project will be started as soon as possible.

With reference to the above we learn that the appointment of Mr. R. R. Gales, as Engineer-in-Chief, is being gazetted and that telegraphic instructions have been to-day sent from Simla to this Officer at Ootacamund, to proceed at once to Calcuttu, where he will get his staff together.

Sufficient funds will then be placed by the Railway Board at his disposal, and he will commence without delay the preliminary operations of making borings to test the site and settle the precise location for the foundations.

He will also prepare detailed designs to erect quarters for his labour force and will generally get the work in train.

All this will take some little time, but by the end of the cold weather, it should be possible to form the precise estimates as a guide to Government in allotting funds for further operations upon the scheme.

Mr. Gales is a Government servant and the work is being commenced as a Government project and by State Agency.

SEA POST OFFICE.

Late Delivery of Mails.

DUE TO STORMY WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

No change will be made in connection with the Sea Post Office upon P. and O. vessels between Aden and Bombay until the Bengal and other Chambers of Commerce have been further consulted. The delay in delivery of last week's letters from Home had nothing to do with the Sea Post Office, which was operating as usual, but was caused by the cyclone encountered by the mail steamer in the Arabian Sea, the weather being so rough that the satisfactory sorting of the letters was impossible.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 6.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of his appointment upon the Calcutta High Court Bench, by Sir Robert Rampini and the appointment of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, in the vacancy, are gazetted, the change to take effect from the 8th instant.

The confirmation of Mr. E. H. Thirkell White, as 6th Assistant Superintendent, Andamans Commission, is notified.

Major W. D. Sutherland, I.M.S., is posted to special duty at the Calcutta Medical College, and Captain H. M. Mackenzie, I.M.S., to act at the Lahore Medical College.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant D. R. G. Oliver is posted as Durbar Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, and Captain R. C. A. Hamilton, as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

New rules are notified by the Governor-General under an arrangement, whereby the Governments of India and of His Highness the Nizam have agreed for a reciprocal recovery of fines imposed by the Criminal Courts of His Highness on the one part, and those in which jurisdiction is exercised through the Resident in Hyderabad on the other.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay are sent to the Government of India, dated 4th November :—

Moderate rain during week in parts Konkan, Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolhapur, and slight in parts Surat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Kathiawar. Rainfall generally sufficient, but more needed in places for kharif crops and rabi cultivation. Standing crops slightly damaged by insects in parts Karachi, Hyderabad, Larkana and Thar and Parkar, by rats in parts Karachi, by rats and wind in parts Hyderabad and by grasshoppers in parks Nasik, Ahmednagar and Belgaum, and withering for want of sufficient moisture in parts West Khandesh, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Cotton damaged by bollworm in parts Thar and Parkar and by insects in parts Hyderabad. Crops in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting generally in progress. Threshing commenced in parts Hydarabad, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Broach, Thana, Kanara, West Khandesh and Mahi Kantha. Picking of cotton in progress in parts Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, East and West Khandesh. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in part Sind, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Palanpur. Sowing continues in parts Gujarat, Thana, Deccan, Karnatak, Gujarat Native State, Cutch and Kolhapur. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Cutch. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation generally sufficient except in parts Kaira, West Khandesh and Nasik. Prices of food-grains slightly risen in Karnatak and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind, 23 to 41 per cent., in Gujarat 17 to 61 per cent., in Konkan 23 to 31 per cent., in Deccan 25 to 49 per cent. and in Karnatak 33 to 65 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 24th October : gratuitous —Bijapur 681, Jath 110.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Statement by the Prime Minister.

In the House of Commons on Oct. 21 the Prime Minister made his promised statement of the measures proposed by the Government for the relief of distress.

He explained carefully at the outset that in what he had to say he was not anticipating the legislative proposals dealing with the permanent causes and conditions of unemployment, with which the Government intended to make a beginning next Session, and that it should be understood clearly that they did not mean to shirk the larger issues which this subject involved. For the present they had to deal with an existing grave emergency calling for immediate [illegible] treatment. From causes to some extent disputable and obscure, there had been brought about, not only or mainly in this country, a temporary dislocation of the machinery of production. The result was visible in a substantial increase of unemployment. There were, he thought, faint and welcome signs on the horizon which encouraged a hope that the existing distress, thought acute and widespread, might be short-lived. Be that as it might, there could be no doubt that during the present autumn and winter we should be face to face, if nothing were done, with a large body of industrious men and women reduced, through no fault of their own, to idleness and want. The Government had foreseen the emergency months ago, and from the beginning of the summer the President of the Local Government Board had been assiduously urging the authorities in districts where distress was possible to make special preparations for the acceleration of works and for beginning new works of utility. Mr. Burns, who has been the object of much criticism, had, the right hon. gentleman assured the House, been lavish of his time and labour in providing against this emergency. He had sacrificed practically the whole of his holiday in this cause. The Prime Minister's praise of his colleague was endorsed with cheers by the Opposition; the Labour members were not equally demonstrative. The Prime Minister proceeded to explain what had already been done. He first showed by a comparison of the amount of the loans applied for by local authorities for works of utility in a specified period in each of the years 1906, 1907, and 1908, that there was a growing sense among those authorities of the stress of the emergency. By the loans sanctioned recently and those which had been applied for, an addition of a million and a half would shortly have been made to the resources of local authorities for the purpose of dealing mainly with unemployment. There had been besides or would be accelerations of work for which loans had been advanced. The Water Board was undertaking works involving an expenditure of 520,000*l.*; 100,000*l.* would be spent on the Wandsworth Infirmary, and the London County Council was to expend a substantial sum. These large sums were to be expended substantially on work which would accrue to the permanent benefit of the community, not on work artificially created in order to tide over the difficulties of the moment. As an inducement to local authorities to undertake works the Local Government Board would contribute out of the central fund voted by Parliament sums which would roughly represent the difference between the value of contract labour and that of unemployed labour, a difference which varied between five per cent. and forty per cent. With reference to the proposal that the local authorities should be empowered to raise a rate not exceeding 1*d.* in the pound for the direct employment of unemployed labour, he stated that the Government had come to the conclusion that the circumstances did not call for such a change in the law. No municipality had asked for this power, and it was extremely doubtful whether much advantage would be taken of it if it were granted. Describing next the special steps which the Government itself intended taking, he explained that the Post Office was to give extensive employment during Christmas time, that the War Office was prepared to take 24,000 recruits for the Special Reserve between now and March, and that the Admiralty was engaging 2,100 men for repair work in the dockyards. In addition, tenders for nine destroyers had been accepted, and tenders for five armoured cruisers were due early in November. All this work would be begun considerably before the time originally contemplated. Another of the Ministerial proposals was to increase the Central Unemployed Fund. They were prepared to double the amount of the central grant actually expended last year, bringing the sum up to about 300,000*l.* They held that it had been shown clearly that the conditions and provisions under which the fund was distributed ought to be made more elastic. It was, therefore, proposed to give the most liberal interpretation possible to the character of the work that could be aided out of the grant. Then it would be made possible to give assistance to persons who had received Poor-law relief, during the last twelve months, and the disqualification of persons who had been given work under the Unemployed Workmen Act in each of the last two years would be removed. After adding that much might be done at a time like this by landholders, capitalists, and well-to-do-people in every walk in life, Mr. Asquith ended by assuring the House that his proposals made no pretence to finality. If the necessity should arise the Government would be ready to consider in what way and to what extent these proposals might be supplemented; but they were sufficient for the present. They were, however, little better than anodynes and did not go down to the root of the trouble. He hoped that before this Parliament ended they would be able to strike a real and effective blow at the permanent causes of unemployment.

There were loud cheers when the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat.

MR. THORNE INCITING TO AN ILLEGAL ACT.

Mr. William James Thorne, M.P., appeared before Mr. Curtis Bennett at Bow Street Police Court on Oct. 16 to a summons charging him with being guilty of conduct likely to provoke a breach of the peace by advising and inciting, in the course of a public speech, unemployed men to do an illegal act, namely, "to 'rush' every baker's shop in London rather than starve." The summons called upon him to show cause why he should not be ordered to find a surety or sureties for his future good behaviour.

Mr. Muskett supported the summons on behalf of the Commissioner of Police. In opening the case he explained what the defendant was accused of, as set forth in the summons, and said the authorities regarded this matter as one of the utmost public importance. They considered, having regard to the present condition of things, that the language said to have been used by Mr. Thorne was calculated to lead to a serious breach of the peace. It was his duty, therefore, to ask the magistrate to call upon the defendant to find a surety or sureties for his good behaviour in future. When he (Mr. Muskett) was at this Court earlier in the week, under somewhat similar circumstances, he quoted cases in support of his contention that people who used language likely to lead to a breach of the peace were liable to be called upon to find sureties. He was now prepared with another case—the Queen and the Justices of the County of Cork, reported in Cox's "Criminal Cases." The general proposition there laid down was that if that if there were reasonable ground for believing that a person was likely to persevere in inciting others to commit a breach of the peace he should be bound over to be of good behaviour.

Mr. Muskett went on to say that, on Saturday, Oct. 10, a demonstration of the unemployed was held in Trafalgar Square. A large crowd, consisting of the general public, also assembled there, and altogether about 3,000 people were present. Speeches were made on the very difficult and pressing problem of how the unemployed were to be assisted. Mr. Thorne was one of the speakers, and by direction of Superintendent Wells a police office took a shorthand note of a portion of his address. It was the concluding portion of his speech, in which he suggested that bakers' shops should be raided, which led to these proceedings being taken.

Police-sergeant Abbott, of Scotland Yard, stated that the defendant's speech on the occasion in question lasted about a quarter of an hour, and he took shorthand notes of what he considered to be material portions. Towards the end of his speech the defendant said "Next Tuesday the 'Suffragettes' are going to 'rush' the House. There is nothing there. If you want to rush anything you rush where there is something to be rushed—not the House. I say, if you are in earnest, the first thing you ought to do is to 'rush' the bakers' shops. You might rush every baker's shop in London rather than starve. I suppose it means a few of you being locked up, but you would be better off. I say unhesitatingly—whether you believe me or not—you will get nothing out of the present Government.

Police-constable 55 A. R. gave evidence as to hearing the speech in question. He heard the defendant say : "You talk of going to the House of Commons. It is no good going there. Your wives and children are starving. What you ought to do is to rush every baker's shop in London."

Mr. Muskett : How was that advice taken by the crowd ?—Some shouted "Hear, hear." Others said "We will."

The Defendant : Did they go away quietly ?—So far as I know.

Then they did not take my alleged advice to rush the baker' shops ?

Mr. Muskett : We hope to prevent that.

The Defendant : Do you consider my advice to the people not to rush the House of Commons was likely to lead to trouble ?

The Witness ; No, but I think your advice to rush bakers' shops was likely to lead to a riot.

The defendant said that having regard to the serious statements made my Superintendent Wells and the other witnesses he must apply for an adjournment in order that he might secure legal aid, and call evidence.

The Magistrate : Very well, the case will be adjourned, but I shall require bail, Mr. Thorne.

The Defendant : I will give you a guarantee.

The Magistrate : But I shall require sureties as well—your own bail in £100., and two sureties in £50. each,

The Defendant : I will give my amount at any rate.

The Magistrate : I want the others as well.

Mr. Peter Francis Curran, M.P., and Mr. James O'Grady, M.P., were accepted as sureties, and Mr. Thorne soon afterwards left the Court with his friends.

SPEECH BY MR. GRAYSON.

Mr. Grayson, M.P., addresed a gathering of unemployed numbering about 5,000 from the van of the "hunger marchers" at St. Pancras on Oct. 18. Mr. Grayson was to have gone to Glasgow to speak in support of Mr. Keir Hardie's candidature for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University, but some criticism on the part of Mr. Hardie having given him offence, Mr. Grayson decided at the last moment to cancel his engagement. Being met at St. Pancras Station by a deputation representing the unemployed, he was escorted by a cheering crowd to the railway arches near the gas works at St. Pancras, where he was accorded a tumultuous reception.

Addressing the crowd he said he was an outcast, following Jesus Christ. The Scribes and the Pharisees had cast him out of their synagogue. He had committed the greatest crime that any human being could commit—he had told the truth to liars. (Cheers.) He had intended going to Scotland to support the candidature of Mr. Keir Hardie as Rector of the Glasgow University. Since making the appointment he had read in the papers that Mr. Keir Hardie at Cardiff on Friday night had denounced him as a useless and irresponsible person. ("Shame!") He therefore refused to support Mr. Hardie. (Hear, here.) He had done what he thought the people wanted, and those who denounced him for that he would denounce in reply. Those members of Parliament who were supposed to represent the people and yet allowed themselves to waltz with the Government were traitors to their class. It was not an easy thing to fight Parliament, to see 669 persons all sitting firm with shiny countenances and to hear them all roaring. The worst tragedy of all was to hear them all laughing. They laughed because there was one man in the whole Chamber brave enough to say, "I'll be chucked out before I'll let you go any further." But they laughed loudest who laughed last. There was a laugh coming, and it would be the laugh of the unemployed at the rich unemployable. (Cheers.) He saw that the King had invited Mr. John Burns—(groans and hisses)—to some castle or other to stay the week-end with him—John Burns and Edward Rex both in the same smoke-room discussing how they may not solve the unemployed problem, (Laughter.) Mr. John Burns was in his proper position this week-end, flunkey to a genteel, useless, idle parasite—fine company, and if there was any advantage it was on the side of the King. He had been an idle parasite from the beginning ; John Burns was the man who had pledged himself to the people and had sold them for 2,000 pieces of gold. (Groans.) Unemployment was a necessary part of the present commercial system, and it would never be solved until that was overthrown. (Cheers.) He wished to say to the unemployed, "If you see your child, your wife, or yourself starving you are a cad if you don't take it when you see it." (Cheers.) Where were the police ? If they charged him on that statement, he said with the utmost calm he was proud to tell the hungry man that he was less than a man if he starved while he could steal. He could trust them not to steal from the needy man or woman. If they were going to steal, let them steal from those who had. They would not miss it. They would be saved from indigestion. (Laughter.) They had chucked him out of Parliament, but he was still M. P.—on half-pay. (Laughter.) He was going back, and he wanted to take some of the unemployed with him. (Hear, hear.) They would go to that House again and show them that although they were officially turned out they could unofficially turn in again. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) He had received letters and telegrams and an official resolution to say that Colne Valley comrades approved and applauded his attitude. (Cheers.) Anybody who did not support his attitude in the House of Commons was either mentally obtuse or morally cowardly. (Cheers.) The Labour members were not with him because they found their seats too comforable. (Hear, hear.) They said he had not attended Parliament. He replied that that was a lie; he had attended Parliament, but he had not attended divisions. He was not going back to ask his constituency to run another election and spend 400*l.* or 500*l.* That would please the enemy. He was not going back. He called on all true Socialists to arms into one great army which would put the fear of God into hearts of members of Parliament. (Cheers.) While there was one man, woman, or child starving among us, we were a disgraceful, a criminal, and an abominable people. (Loud cheers.)

At the Cobden statue, later, Mr. Grayson said to the crowd : "I say to the Government, if you can not provide employment you must provide bread ; if they don't provide bread, we must use force to take it."

Mr. Curran, M.P., who had to appeal at Bradford on Oct. 18 to the members of the Social Democratic Federation to give him a fair hearing, said Mr. Grayson—(loud cheers)—has the right to act as he thought fit. (Hear, hear.) But the thirty members of the Labour Party in the House of Commons were not going to be switched in the House of Commons or outside by a boy. (Cheers interruption.)

Mr. Snowden, M.P., at Blackburn, spoke with reference to the Grayson incident. He only regretted that everbody in the country was not present to see the exhibition. In the present session of Parliament he had registered only thirty-two divisions out of nearly 300. He left the House on June 16 and never put in an appearance again—though the session was not suspended until Aug. 1—except upon the last night in June, the night when he had drawn his quarter's salary from the Labour Party, and he came not into the House but into the dining-room and entertained a number of his friends to a sumptuous dinner, which for days was the talk of the waiters. (Sensation.)

REPLY FROM MR. GRAYSON.

Mr. Grayson has issued the following statement :—"My attention has been called to a speech delivered by Mr. Phillip Snowden at Blackburn, in which he makes some totally inaccurate statements. As the Press of the country generally has given great prominence to Mr. Snowden's attack, I feel it my duty to rjoin, and state the plain facts. In the first place, I challenge Mr. Snowden to state a single date upon which he has seen me entertaining my freends in the House to a sumptuous dinner. The date stated by Mr. Snowden—namely June 30—was the famous Tuesday when the women Suffragists raided the House of Commons. On that night I was present in Palace Yard with Mr. Robert Blatchford watching the scene. Not only did I not enter the dining room, but I did no even dine at all, so sickening was the spectacle we witnessed. Further, I did not receive mysheque from the Independent Labour Party on June 30. I wish also to say that instead of leaving the House on June 16 and not returning till the 30th, on June 17 Mr. Will Crooks drew me a plan in the House of Commons of how I might reach Woolwich, and on June 18 the same gentleman discussed the meeting with me. On June 19 I journeyed to Pudsey to help the Socialist parliamentary candidate ; on June 20 I addressed a Woman's Suffrage meeting in Manchester ; and on June 21 I addressed two meetings of the Wigan Independent Labour Party. On the 22nd I was laid up, and ordered complete rest by my doctor ; and on the 30th, against his orders, I went to the House of Commons in case I might be of assistance to the women. I was then advised to go abroad to prevent an absolute breakdown, and sailed on July 23. On Monday and Tuesday of the opening of the present session I was absent from Parliament, fulfilling lecturing engagements at Sale and Liverpool, the dates of which I fixed before I was cognisant of an autumn session. These are the cold plain unadorned facts, proofs of which I shall provide to Mr. Snowden if he wishes. They constitute an absolute contradiction of every single statement of Mr. Snowden's. I feel, therefore, that it is his duty to himself, myself, and the country to withdraw his statements and present a decent apology. I shall not reply to the tone of Mr. Snowden's attack. There is a greater issue before the country than the venal personalities of angry M.P.s."

MR. KEIR HARDIE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Speaking at Llanelly on Oct. 18, Mr. Keir Hardie M.P., said the phenomenon of men willing to work and denied the right to work was not confined to this country, but existed in every country where there was an industrial scheme. The only parts of the world where there was neither unemployment nor poverty were the regions peopled by the so-called savage races of South Africa and elsewhere, who owned the land they lived upon, and had neither millionaires nor paupers to curse them. A State which organised an army for destructive purposes could surely organise an army for useful purposes. He said deliberately and advisedly that the Labour Party would not allow time to be frittered and wasted away when they knew that human beings were dying of hunger in the streets. They would be fair with the Government, but if the Prime Minister made an unsatisfactory statement he promised that the Labour Party would justify the highest expectations of its most enthusiastic members.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

No fewer than four meetings of this body were held on Oct. 20, and the principal subject of discussion was the unemployed question. The Chairman of the General Purposes Committee announced that the question of putting in hand special works had been under consideration since July and the Council would that day be asked to sanction works involving an expenditure of over 500,000*l.* At a later stage Mr. Frank Smith brought forward a motion advocating various special measures for finding work for the unemployed, which, after discussion, was eventually rejected in favour of an amendment to the effect that the Council was satisfied that all possible steps had been taken to allay the existing lack of employment.

At a second special meeting a motion by Capt. Hemphill on the subject of unemployment was also rejected in favour of a similar amendment.

ALARMING LONDON FIGURES.

The figures issued on Oct. 16 shewing the number of unemployed in London are of an alarming character. The following are the chief comparisons with last year :—

	Workhouse.	Outdoor.	Inc. over
			1907.
London	78,114	45,836	5,747
East District	16,221	9,532	3,161
South District ...	26,711	19,424	1,480
North District	16,550	11,125	1,496
Islington	4,596	6,469	1,870
Poplar	4,181	6,615	2,723
Southwark	4,592	2,266	768

"It is impossible," said Commissioner Nicol, of the Salvation Army, after he had presided at a distribution of food on Oct. 16 to 200 unemployed at the depot in Whitechapel Road, "to calculate the number of unemployed, but the symptoms are very grave. Our shelters are full to overflowing and we are tempted to defy the regulations of the County Council and take in more destitute than our premises will hold. A larger proportion than usual of married men are applying to us, both skilled and unskilled. I know a street where twenty-two householders have had notice to quit this week. This time last year there was not a single case in that street. Many small shopkeepers are verging towards bankruptcy. Among our own people, who are for the most part made up of decent working people, poor to very poor, a larger proportion than ever are out of work. A sergeant-major came to me who had been out of work for many months. 'I have been married twenty-five years,' he said, 'and have paid my rent every week. I can pay it no longer.' It is impossible to deal adequately with the terrible state of things until the extent of the distress is known. The German system of complete registration and drafting men where work is to be found will go a long way towards providing a remedy." In Leeds there are 2,436 unemployed on the register and sixty were added on the 16th ; in Nottingham, 4,000 ; in Newcastle, 873 on the register, against 392 last year : in Middlesbrough, 2,500 in excess of the normal number ; and in Dublin the workless are given at 15,000. In Peterborough on the 16th a deputation asked the Council for work for 114 men with 195 dependents ; 150 railwaymen were said to have been discharged during the last few months.

ARRIVALS.

Per S. S. "Macedonia," Nov. 6.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Macedonia," Commander C. D. Bennett, R. N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 23rd October, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Radford, Miss K L
Maxwell, Major and Mrs W L and infant
Dale, Mr B C
Houston, Mrs C D
Hill, Mrs C D
Weir, Mrs and Miss
Nesdon, Mrs W A
Macpherson, Mr and Mrs D J and 2 children
Lowther, Mr and Mrs A J N
Powell, Mr and Mrs A G and 2 children
Cayley, Major and Mrs and infant
Kitson, Miss
Moss King, Master
Highet, Mr and Mrs R S
Edwards, Miss
Evans, Miss
Strickland, Miss
Barlee, Mr and Mrs K and child
Ray, Mr and Mrs J E
Icely, Mrs and child
Patterson, Capt and Mrs
Shaw, Col and Mrs D J
Daniell, Lt W R
Jotham, Lt E
Deas, Major, Mrs I M
Bates, Miss M
Sulkley, Miss
Fischer, Col and Mrs L G and 3 children
McAvery, Capt J A
Townsley, Mr and Mrs M B
Lane, Lt and Mrs H V and infant
Wingfield, Hon Mrs
Stevenson, Mr G
Rendle, Mrs
East, Miss H
Lawrenson, Capt W
Stevenson-Moore, Mrs C
Steven, Miss
Mallandaine, Mr A
Mylne, Miss
Hawkes, Mrs R
Littlewood, Mrs
Parker, Miss C
Deas, Mrs
Brereton, Col W I
Middlecoat, Miss
Clak, Capt R J
Wheatley, Capt and Mrs G B
Woodcock, Miss
Storr, Miss
Berrie, Mr W C K
Maunel, Mr and Mrs C V
Footham, Mrs
Bevan, Miss
Bruce, Miss
Craddock, Miss A C
Andrews, Miss A
Clarke, Lady
Phillips, Miss L
Roe, Miss K
Morris, Mrs R
Fleetwood, Wilson, Sir G
O'Callaghan, Major Genl Sir
Hardcastle, Miss K
Kassner, Dr R
Dove, Miss D
Stockwell, Mrs
Orchard, Mr D S
Best, Hon Helen
Deighton, Mrs F N S
Audley, Mr J
Thorsld, Miss A
Houghton, Mr W A
Lane, Mr W C N
Hughes, Mrs F J
Townley, Mr F L
Hankin, Mrs E H
Wheeler, Mr W R
Harper, Mr F C
Mallandaine, Mrs
Moore, Mr C
Low, Mrs and infant
Whittle, Mrs R J
LeMessurier, Miss
Wodehouse, Lt Genl and Mrs and child
Cresswell, Mr G
Davison, Mrs D P and child
Rogers, Lt F O C
Vallatley, Major
Gostling, Miss M
Drummond, Mr
Wilkinson, Miss
Hodgson, Mr A
Goode, Mr and Mrs F W
Bigg-Wither, Miss H
Brereton, Miss
Taylor, Capt and Mrs G H
Woodehouse, Mrs M A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Summonds, Mr E
Summond, Mrs Miss
Bannerve, Major Mrs A D and child
Michael, Mr Mrs W N
Harrington, Hon Justice Mrs
Maclean, Sir Francis
Stothert, Mr C E
Millard, Mrs W S
Bruce, Capt C E
Read, Mr Mrs A & infant
H H the Maharajah of Kapurthala
Chatterjee Capt
Fletcher, Mr Justice
Fleming, Capt J
Beddy, Capt P L
Villiers Stuart, St J P
Munns, Mr S G
Whiffin, Major H E
Whiffin, Miss
Allen, Mr Mrs H D
Blabet, Mrs E & children
Weir, Col P A
Lindhall, Mr Mrs W
Jackson, Mrs A D
Stephen, Hon Justice
Stephen, Mrs H L
Chitty, Hon Justice Mrs
Mould, Mr Mrs S G
McLeod, Mr H H
McGregor, Mrs
Stewart, Miss
Slacke, Hon F A
Brown, Major R J
Heywood, Miss
Seddon, Mr Mrs C N
Mackie, Mr Mrs W
Ward, Major Mrs A
Dempster, Mr and Mrs F E
Joseph Mr and Mrs E A and infts
Vander Gucht, Capt R L
Carstairs Rev and Mrs G
Scott, Miss
Cresswell, Miss
Scallon, Mrs R J
Clark Mr and Mrs H E
Evans, Mrs L
Evans, Miss
Kennedy, Brig-Genl. Mrs and child
Grieve, Mr J W A
Bliss Mrs R L
Tadhall, Miss
Kanson, Miss M
Kanson, Miss H
Kanson, Miss N
Greene, Mrs
Bailey, Mrs
Sanders, Mr A
Clay, Mrs J M
Caspelz, Mr and Mrs A
Bennett, Lt J H
Hutchinson, Capt A
Tomkins, Capt H L
Lethbridge, Mr A
Macleod, Mr N
Dempster, Mr G H
Phillips, Lt J C
Cameron, Mr C S
Oswald, Lt Col W
Lilly, Major G W
Walker, Lt Col W
Fox, Sir C
Sparling, Lt A B
Twiss Major and Mrs and infant
Mellow, Mr and Mrs G F
Parker, Mrs E A
Thompson, Capt A H
Sedgley, Miss B
Hall, Major E S
Alderson, Lt B H
Softley, Mr A W
Ridgeway, Capt D G
Becher, Major S A
Ingham, Lt V E D
Milner, Mrs Miss
Egerton, Lt J B
Weir, Mrs C J
Gilliman, Mrs
Liggatt, Mr Miss E O E
Drewar, Major and Mrs J W
Thaddens, Mrs and 3 Misses
Arrakiel, Miss
Woodehouse, Mr G A
Allison, Mr and Mrs F W and infant
Mitchell Mrs
H H the Rani Sahibia
Duson, Miss
Aurora Mde
Gannon, Lt J R C
Jaeson, Col Mr
Bradshaw, Mr W J
Weston, Lt
Jacob, Col and Mrs S H
Brett, Hon Justice
Norman, Mr and Mrs W H
Pasche, Lt C M
Preston, Mrs S
Mylne, Mrs
Stirling, Mrs A
Lindesay, Mrs G
Marshall Mr and Mrs C
Hall, Mr E S
Leach, Mr W H
Reynolds, Mr
Reynolds, Miss
Reynolds, Mrs and child
Reynolds, Miss D R
Barry, Mr and Mrs
Hankin, Miss E
Miles, Mr W H
Warden, Mr and Mrs F N
Becker, Mr N H T
Bonnand, Mr W A
Holdsworth, Lt Col W O
Drew, Miss M
Dunne, Mr A M
Jardine, Mrs M R
Seddons, Mr and Mrs F W
Jack, Mr J C
Fisher, Mrs T and infant
Norton, Mr H B
Greaves, Mr and Mrs H R
Brown Mr C H
West, Mr and Mrs J W
De Horor, Mr A R
Duke, Mrs F W
Crosse, Mrs R C
McBain, Mr J A
Paterson, Mr A S
Williamson, Mr G
Robertson, Mr H
Dewey, Miss D
Gonrand, Capt B
Schwenk, Mr F L
George, Mr and Mrs H L
Ghanduri, Mr A
Nahapier, Mrs
Gurythor, Mrs F
Hoare, Mr H J
Finlay, Mr W
Andrews, Mr and Mrs Jas
Moore, Major L G
Pugh, Mr Justice and Mrs
Atchison, Mr and Mrs P C
Smith, Mr F M
Shepford, Mrs
Jellatt, Miss
Harris, Mr J L
Johnson, Mr S W
Smith, Capt C H
Collingwood, Mr C C
O'Donnell, Col
Ryves, Hon Justice and Mrs
Colquhoun, Mr H A
MacCarthy, Mr and Mrs A H G
Legat, Mr H
Brown, Lt C F
Moses, Mr E J
Fletcher, Mr M R
Turner, Miss D
Cole, Mr and Mrs J A
Meredith, Mr R H
Zobell, Mr J
Stafford, Mr W
Bureton, Major W
Noelle, Mr W
Dalgliesh, Mr E
Bell, Mr C F
Bell, Mr W B
Gaskin, Mr L C P
Bikaby, Mr F
Twiss, Miss
Mortimer, Mr and Mrs H B
Capel, Lt Col W
Bruce, Mrs C
Singh Prince Mabejet
Singh Prince Amarjet
Singh, Prince Kavanit
Massy, Col C
Turnbull, Mrs
Wynton, Lt J R
Jenkins, Mr O F
Gray, Mr D B
Slingsby, Lt A M
Snetus Mr and Miss Chas.
Allies, Ms W K
Roche, Mr G E
Roberts, Mr T L
Hadow, Lt H R
Jamlin, Mr R L
Beadon Major Mrs
Stewart, Mr T
Bamber, Mr K
Barnard, Mdlle A
Laing, Mr and Mrs A T and child
Murray, Mr R W
Cook, Col W
Pennington, Mrs A W
Hall, Mr H W
Fairfax, Capt B C
Stragen, Mr T
Harrison, R T
Lambourne, Miss S
Colinore, Mr H
Moore, Major B T
Learson, Miss
Taylor, Miss G
Miaz, Mr
Byrch, Mr A
Puttock, Mr G

FROM BRINDISI.

Baillie, Mr D C
Macbeth, Mr and Mrs
Petley, Capt E
Oliver, Lt Col
Jock, Mr J L
Bucklauch Mr B L
Wilson, Mr
Meade, Mr E B
Forbes, Col J S
Pointon, Mr A

FROM PORTSAID.

Nicolaidi, Mr C M
Skinner, Mr and Mrs S S
Pearson, Mr A A
Audley, Mr J

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Morgulbas, Mr O

FOR KARACHI.

Copeland Major F
Cameron, Mrs H and child
Baker, Mrs S infant
Sparling, Miss
Berrie, Miss W C K
Hall, Miss A
Crunp, Mrs L C
MacFarlane, Miss
Woolridge, Major W
Milligan, Mr and Mrs S
Westmoreland, Mrs
MacMullen, Major
Maxwell, Major
Clarke, Lt A C
Keen, Capt F S
Gebbie, Mr F St J
Molker, Mr and Mrs D
Carey, Miss B
Cubitt, Miss G
Sawyer Mr and Mrs E H
Sheaner, Lt Col Mrs
Banks, Mr W
Miles Mr H C
Wethers, Mrs

FOR SYDNEY.—Withers, Mrs

FOR RANGOON.

Batliman, Mr V A
Smidt, Mr W
Ormiston, Mr H L

Per s. s. "Massilia," Nov. 11.

The Anchor Line S. S. Massilia is due to arrive here on the 11th inst. at with the following passengers :—

Mrs Anderson
Miss Anderson, 2 children and ayah
Mrs A D Barr and infant
Miss K N Blood
Miss Booth
Col H J Brenner
Lt St John A Browne
Mrs Burdon, infant and nurse
Miss A E Burn
Miss A Deane
Miss A M Douglas
Mr E Duckworth
Mr A H Fawkes
Mrs Fawkes, child and infant
Mr W G Garriock
Mr W Gilbert-Cooper
Miss E Holland
Miss A r Howlett
Mr A H Izat
Mrs Izat
Mr J L Kaberry
Mr M Keane
Capt W F Maxwell
Maj F O Mell
Mrs Portlock
Mr C S Price
Lt A D Reymond
Mr J W Rice
Maj J C Shores
Miss Sherer, child and Nurse
Miss Sherer
Miss N Shuttleworth
Miss A e Skelton
Miss Smith
Miss A V Spackman
Mr R A Spence
Miss E Stokoe
Miss Sturrock
Lt L B C Tristram
Mr W J Turnbull
Mrs Turnbull
Lt J Turner
M C Vernon
Mrs Vernon and ayah
Miss E L Wheeler
Col C F Young
Mrs Young
Maj H G Young
Mrs Young

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Marmora," Nov. 7.

The following passengers were booked to proceed Saturday by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Marmora," Commander Weston, for Marseilles and London :—

Acres Mrs
Acres, Mr J G
Alexander, Mr H N
Bardwel, Mr H R
Barhurt, Mr J A
Batchelor, Mr E
Bickel Mr F W
Busselnus, Mr
Bell, Mr E J
Bull, Rev E
Bell, Mr G A D
Beatson, Bell Maj and Mrs J
Carpenter, Revd J N
Cardew, Mr and Mrs
Cats, Miss
Chapner, Mrs, child not infant
Clarke, the Venerable Archdeacon F J
Clarke, Mrs and child
Conybeare, Mr H
Cox Miss
Colvin, Hon Mr E J
Cable Sir E and Lady
Cable Maid and Nurse
Chamrers Mr Ayah
Chamrer, Mr G
Dan, Mr Ello
Day, Mr and Mrs and infant
Deane, Miss
Dickson, Maj J H
Drew, Mrs G M
Debson, Mr T
da Costa Miss F H
da Costa Santos Mrs V & infant
de Wind Mr
DeSouza, Mr P
Ehelich Mr G
Eddis Miss A R
English Mr W E
George, Mr C P
Graham, Mr A K
Greenwood, Miss
Gilbert, Lt Col C E L
Harding, Miss
Hawker, Miss
Hassan, Mr S M A
Hassan, Mr S M B
Hobson, Mr G C
Hormee, Mr and Mrs H B and child
Houghton, Mrs F H and 2 infants
Hamilton, Dr R and Nat Servant
Hydes Mr and Mrs and nurse and maid
Irving, Mr J W
John, Mrs H E
Knight, Hon Mr Justice R
Lightfoot Maj T W
Lynn Miss
Majoribanks, Mr J E and child
Martins, Mr D F
Martin, Mr O R
Millard Mr T
Mowat, Mrs and child
Murdoch, Mr D F
Macmillan, Mr A M
Manning Mr V and C
Nash, Mr Jagan,
Oakes, Mr H C
Ormiston, Mr and Mrs
Okitealy, Maj
Pickford, Mr H A
Pentifex, Mr B
Prescott-Westcarr, Mr E V Q
Redford, Mr A
Ridsdale, Mrs and child
Roberts, Mr T E
Snow, Mrs
Snow, Mrs
Southerland, Mrs C W
Sinha, Mr and Mrs G W, and 3 children
Stickney, Miss
Stuart, Lady
Stuart, Miss
Sutherland, Mr R
Swinhoe, Mr C H
Sturgis Miss
Sardars, Mrs
Sparkes, Mrs
Thomason, Mr B
Wuttle, Lieut
Whyte, Mr H
Wild, Miss
Williams, Mr and Mrs S O child and infant
Willis Capt G H
Ward Maj L E S
Younghusband, Col G J

Passengers per s.s. "Australian," Nov. 7.

The following passengers will proceed to Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Coy.'s steamer "Australian" to-day from stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers at Ballard Pier at 2-15 p.m.—Native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, disinfection station, at 1 p.m. with all their baggage :—

COLOMBO.—Mr J S Galli, Mr A Frendo, Mr and Mrs D B Binning, Mr A E M Head.
SHANGHAI.—Mrs D Washler.
SYDNEY.—Mr Mangta Mall, Mr Nanak Chund.
FREMANTLE.—Mr W Books.
NOUMEA.—Mr and Mrs Michel and 4 children, Mr Brault, Mr Serres,

S. S. "CITY OF LONDON,"
ARRIVED ON 6TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Light exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 6TH November, 1908.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Electricians competent to supervise wiring work, and to run Electric Light Plant. Applicants should state age, experience and salary expected.

W. F. STUART-MENTETH,
Public Works Offices,
Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 16th day of November, 1908, for the SUPPLY of 40 Tons of O L COCOANUT, for one year ending 31st December, 1909.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
CHINCHPOKLI, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1908.

A REMINISCENCE OF MOGUL DAYS.

IN the story of the House of Timur which established itself at Delhi almost four hundred years ago, and founded the golden age of Mahomedanism in India, there are few episodes more romantic than the defeat and exile of Humayun and his recovery of the kingdom from which he had been banished. Compelled by adverse fortune to seek safety in flight after a brief reign of a dozen years, he first sought refuge in Sinde, and later on in Persia, the Shah of which befriended him and provided troops for the reconquest of Afghanistan, then an annexe of India, a situation some of our present day frontier politicians would like to see restored. He remained at Cabul for a decade, consolidating his military strength, and proposing to strike a decisive blow for the restoration of his lost empire. At the end of 1554 he advanced from the Afghan capital, and six months later had re-established himself at Delhi after an exile of fifteen years. His second period of sovereignty was, however, a brief one, as the year which witnessed his triumph is also the date of his death, and to his youthful son and successor, Akbar, fell the completion of the half-perfected task of restoring the Mogul dominancy in India.

Among the notable persons who linked their fortunes with Humayun's when he set out to regain his heritage was a member of the Babi family, whose descendants are the present Nawabs of Rhadanpur, a State attached to the Palanpur Political Agency. The Babis from whom the Nawabs trace their descent must not be confused with that modern sect, one of the many offshoots of Suffism, which sought to convert Persia to their religious tenets some sixty years ago, and were well nigh exterminated by Nosruddin Shah, as a consequence of conspiring against his autocracy. Under Akbar and his successors the fortunes of the family advanced rapidly, as we find members of it administering large tracts of Guzrat for the Delhi rulers, and when the Empire collapsed after the death of Aurangzebe, one of them was powerful enough to seize and hold Ahmedabad, until the Marathas forced him to capitulate and accept their suzerainty. During his ascendancy, junior cadets of the house established themselves at Junagarh in Kathiawar, and Balasinore in Rewa Kanta, possessions which they still hold. The area of Rhadanpur, however, was largely reduced by the first of the Gaekwars and its dimensions have remained unaltered since it came under our protection about a century ago. For the first few years of our over-lordship the State had to pay the usual tribute for its military defence, but that was remitted at a later date and has never been re-imposed. Its last administration report, which is now before us, places the area at eleven hundred square miles, yielding an average income of some four and a half lakhs of rupees. The most interesting event in its annals during the past year was the accession of the present Nawab who, however, has been in ill-health since his installation, and a few months ago went to England to undergo special medical treatment. The State, although not in so flourishing a condition as others under the Bombay protectorate, does not appear to be in debt, as its closing cash balance exceeded two lakhs. But there is one feature of its expenditure that needs careful supervision, and that is the personal charges of the Durbar. These have more than doubled during the past three years, and as they stand at present absorb fully a fourth of its income. The Nawab should follow the example of some of the other rulers of Feudatory India, with far larger revenues than his, who have limited their drawings to fixed amounts, bearing reasonable proportions to the receipts from their Governments, which are not exceeded under any circumstances. The report discloses nothing else worth commenting upon, except that the Dewan frankly states his suspicions of the reliability of some of its statistics, and as regards administrative affairs generally he pens the following condemnatory sentence; "I cannot help saying that in certain departments the working was found to be irregular and unsystematic, and there has been want of energy and promptitude. There is great room for improvement in most of the branches." A confession of this kind is much more commendable and useful than the optimism which occasionally seeks to hide defects by the suppression of facts and the manipulation of figures. As Rhadanpur has adopted better ideals than these, it is permissible to anticipate that future records of the old Babi State, which links us with the days of Humayan, will reveal satisfactory progress in the reforms which the Dewan is now engaged in introducing.

THE MATTERHORN RAILWAY.

JOHN STREET, Adelphi, is the home of many interesting and learned Societies. The English branch of the League for the Preservation of Swiss Scenery held a meeting there on the 21st of October. The subject discussed and anathematised was the proposed Matterhorn Railway in which the "Ligue pour la Conservation de la Suisse Pittoresque" sees "the speculative spirit" that will ruin the industry and grievously injure the "morale" of the Swiss nation. Fifteen years ago, runs the petition of the "Ligue"—a petition signed by 60,000 Swiss—men foresaw the danger. The Jungfrau railway was, however, sanctioned; then and since the danger has increased until it is obvious to all true lovers of their country. It is not denied that many mountain railways are useful to the tourist industry and to the Swiss themselves, connecting valleys, assisting traffic and opening up mountain panoramas. But they must not be allowed to diminish the beauty of the landscape, "the charm and beauty of nature." The petitioners insist that the High Alps must not be invaded by those utilitarian constructions which are but the schemes of speculators, are of no use to the Swiss and are even hurtful to economic interests. As for the Matterhorn Railway it would only "minister to luxury." The people of Zermatt have been told that it will initiate a brilliant era of prosperity to the Commune. But the Zermatters, young and old, of every class "oppose it in the name of an ideal which stands far above natural advantages. For the mountains are to them a lofty, patriotic and spiritual symbol." The "Ligue" holds that the Lower Alps have been quite sufficiently exploited with railroads up Pilatus, the Rigi, the Rothorn and many other mountains. "If we hand over the High Alps to selfish speculation and sacrifice our proudest summits to the curiosity of noisy tourists hoisted up in a lift, we bring shame upon their majesty and purity and banish those who would spend their whole strength in striving upwards towards the ideal. To humiliate and desecrate the Matterhorn would wound the hearts of thousands who embrace both mountains and Fatherland with the same affection." This stirring appeal should protect the high places in Switzerland from the degradation which would surely follow in the wake of the most modern device for climbing by machinery glorious and almost inaccessible heights to view the heavenly scenery without earning, by honest endeavour, the right to one glimpse of it. The Alpine Club, the members of which are ardent supporters of the principles of the Swiss "Ligue," look on the Matterhorn Railway as desecration, pure and simple, and therefore to be kept down. Sir Martin Conway presided at the meeting of the English branch of the "Ligue," held in John Street, Adelphi. The Dean of Norwich, Mr. Richard Whiting, Mr. Herbert Woolley, President of the Alpine Club, and many others interested in Swiss mountaineering were present. The Dean of Norwich spoke with warmth on the outrage done by the Gornergrat Railway and others of the same calibre, as reproducing "the conditions of Donnybrook Fair or a Bank Holiday Hampstead Heath in a suburb of Paradise. . . . A more monstrous outrage on the scenery of Switzerland had never been proposed" than the building of a railway up the Matterhorn, said his Lordship. To make a station the summit should be decapitated, mutilated. Mr. Richard Whiting entreated English tourists to organise a "rush" for the Italian Alps, and thereby convince all Switzerland that railways up these heights were not in the interests of the country. They only 'embody the policy of the bounder in a hurry." It is comforting to know that the members of the English branch of the "Ligue" were unanimous in condemning the Matterhorn Railway scheme, and their protest must carry some weight and perhaps convince the collective minds of the Company responsible for the proposal.

MR. BURNS AT SANDRINGHAM.

As we have already pointed out, the Labour Party is doomed in the House of Commons, and the next General Election will see their numbers drop to what they were before the contest of 1906. And it is time. Surely, never was there a political party the members of which so thoroughly detested each other as the Labour Party of the twentieth century. The private feud between Mr. Burns and Mr. Keir Hardie, as also that between Mr. Shackleton and Mr. Bell, are now historic; but now another is revealed in the Reuter of October 19, in which Mr. Snowden says that Mr. Grayson is "a Parliamentary absentee who is only drawing his salary from the Party in order to entertain his friends sumptuously." And Mr. Grayson is the gentleman who has just been convicted and fined for inciting the workers to loot bakeries! Then there is Herbert Roberts saying that Mr. Burns is a "flunky" and comparing him very invidiously with "the genteel, useless and idle parasites of Society," simply because the member for Battersea has been spending a week-end at Sandringham. No one, of course, cares a rap for the silly mouthings of the Robertses and Graysons, but the taunt is a particularly ungracious one, seeing that Mr. Burns is in the Cabinet, and was therefore probably at Sandringham because it is the custom of the Royal Family to cultivate some familiarity with the leaders of the Government in power. Mr. Burns has always been on the most friendly of terms with the Prince and Princess of Wales; and it is only natural that he should respond to the Royal invitation to Sandringham. Mr. Burns is not quite so well known to the King; or he might have been in the Royal residence as Minister in Attendance, in a purely official capacity. That, however, he was not, as the King was in Scotland when Mr. Burns went down to Sandringham. If Mr. Burns told the Prince and Princess of Wales a few of the opprobrious things his Labour colleagues say about him, the Royal pair must have found the member for Battersea excellent company.

THE Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans has been increased from 4 to 5 per cent.

WE have the best authority for contradicting the statement published in the "Birmingham Post" to the effect that H. E. the Viceroy is likely to resign next spring.

THE following animals have been presented to the Bombay Zoological collection: One Hyæna (Hyæna Striata) by Mr. J Minnces; two wild donkeys (Equus Nemionus) by Mr. R. L. Sinclair; and three small Indian civet cats (Viverricula Mullaceausis) by H. H. the Maharaval of Dungarpur.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place early in January, in Bombay Cathedral, between Capt. John Piercy Benn, Indian Cavalry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Piercy Benn, of 7, Trinity Gardens, Folkestone, and Jane Synnott (Netta) Donaldson, daughter of the late Dr. William Donaldson, of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, and grand-daughter of Dr. William Parry, of Caersus, Montgomeryshire.

WHERE three religions meet you can get a really generous week-end, the "Chroniele" notes. In Serajevo—Bosnia—you may lay down your implements of livelihood on Thursday evening and take a week-end until Monday morning. For the Mahomedans, Christians and Jews have come to an understanding, and nobody does any work on Friday, Saturday or Sunday—just to avoid annoying other people.

WHEN Lord Selborne was at the Admiralty there was a yarn in the Navy that when the new entry of cadets, who had just commenced their naval career at Osborne, appeared before the Board of Admiralty to be tested as to intelligence and general fitness to serve the King, Sir John Fisher asked one of them to name the two greatest seamen in history. The boy answered pat, "Lord Nelson and Lord Selborne." The board appreciated the lad's readiness—and gave him his nomination.

A STRANGE occurrence is reported from Lispopple, near Swords, County Dublin. A schoolmaster, named Jeremiah Lehane, is said to have had a dispute with his wife, who is also a school teacher. She called in the assistance of a man named Costelloe. Lehane left the house, and was not seen again until the following morning, when he is said to have reappeared with a gun. Subsequently Costelloe was shot, and he now lies in a precarious condition. Lehane, in the commotion, disappeared

CRITICS and readers alike are at one that in her own particular domain of fiction Curtis Yorke stands alone and is unapproachable. In her newest novel, "The Other Sara," to be shortly published by Mr. John Long, she presents an idea that is well in keeping with its charming setting. A firm of over-zealous lawyers erroneously pounce upon Sara as the next-of-kin of a demi-millionaire. How Sara descends upon the aristocratic family to which she is supposed to belong; how she shocks and amuses some, and becomes a fairy godmother to others—all this, and much beside, is told with the lightest of touches in which vivacity and good humour are allied to the true note of distinction.

EVERY member of the House of Peers has received a communication from the Council of the Liberty and Property Defence League, urging him to support the Public Houses (Extension of Facilities) Bill, which has been introduced by Lord Lamington. The measure is designed to promote what is called the rational reform of the public-house. It enables licensed victuallers to provide more suitably for the public wants than is possible at present. Speaking, at the Albert Hall in June last, Mr. Balfour expressed his doubt whether legislation had not hitherto proceeded "on the wrong track," and regretted that when a poor man desired refreshment and social intercourse he should be compelled "to go to a house in which everything is forbidden except the bare sale of food and drink." Lord Lamington's bill seeks to remedy that state of things.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

COMRADE GRAYSON, M.P.

Government and the Unemployed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

MR. GRAYSON'S abusive attack on the King and Mr. Burns was made in the course of a speech delivered to a mob of about 5,000 in St. Pancras on Sunday night, and is reported by some but not all of the London papers. The "Times" gives Mr. Grayson's impertinences in full but the "Mail" omits his allusions to the week-end visit to Sandringham. He began:—"The Scribes and Pharisees have cast me out of their synagogue. I have committed the greatest crime that any human being can commit—I have told the truth to lairs."

He proceeded to say that Mr. Keir Hardie having described him as a useless and irresponsible person, Mr. Grayson stated that he had cancelled his engagement to speak in Glasgow to-day in support of Mr. Keir Hardie's candidature for the Lord Rectorship of the University. He continued:—"I have done what I thought the people wanted. If anybody denouncesme for that I denounce them now. I said on Thursday that those who, while supposed to represent the people, allowed themselves to waltz with the Government were traitors to their class. I repeat the statement to-night. It is not an easy thing to fight Parliament, to see 669 persons all sitting firm with shiny countenances saying: 'In the sweet by-and-by,' to realise that the very minute you stand up they are all up against you, to hear them all roaring, and—the worst tragady of all—to hear them all laughing. That is the horrible thing comrades. And what do they laugh at? They laugh because there is one man in the whole Chamber brave enough to say: 'I'll be chucked out before I'll let you go any further.' They laughed. But, comrades they laugh loudest who laugh last. There is a laugh coming, and it will be the laugh of the unemployed at the rich unemployable. He went on to say:—"I see the King has invited John Burns—(groans and hisses)—to some castle or other to stay the week-end with him—John Burns and Edward Rex both in the same smoke-room discussing how they may not solve the unemployed problem! John Burns is in his proper position this week-end—flunkey to a genteel, useless, idle parasite. Fine company!—and if there is any advantage it is on the side of the King. He has been an idle parasite from the beginning. John Burns is the man who pledged himself to the people and has sold them for two thousand pieces of gold." The foregoing is mere vulgar abuse and may be treated as such. What followed is more serious and some people are asking why a prosecution has not followed. "This," said the Member for the Colne Valley division, is my message to you to-night. I don't know whether I'll appear at Bow-street or not, but I have some things to say to you. I say to the unemployed man to-night, 'If you see your child, your wife, or yourself starving you are a cad if you don't take it when you see it'." Where are the police? If they charge me on that statement, I say to-night with the utmost calm, I am proud to tell the hungry man that he is less than a man if he starves while he can steal. I can trust you not to steal it from the needy man or woman. If you are going to steal, steal it from those who have it. They won't miss it." An individual, who was "deputising" for Mr. Grayson at Tower Hill the day before last, appears to have gone one better or rather one worse. According to a report in the "Pail Mall Gazette," he said:—"No power in heaven or earth, or that other place where Asquith's going to, can prevent you going about in twos and threes, as guerilla warriors, and then, at a given moment—a dark, foggy night—concentrate to destroy, say, the telegraphs or the telephones, or to do other damage to property which shall strike, not the fear of God into their hearts, but the fear of man. Asquith knows it. Burns knows it." The ruffian added:—"Burns will never die in his bed—oh, dear, no! No one knows what might happen; doesn't he take long walks to his home at Battersea after the House closes? Anything might happen then, and he might, as the other famous man, 'wake up some morning to find himself dead.'" After such language no wonder West End tradesmen and restaurateurs are insuring against damage by rioters.

THE GOVERNMEMT AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

The proposals of the Government for alleviating the existing distress due to unemployment—the talk of rooting out the evil of unemployment is only fit for feather-brained Fabians—were unfolded to an anxious and sympathetic House by the Prime Minister. The gist of the scheme has been communicated to you by telegraph. He pointed out that by the loans sanctioned recently and those which had been applied for, an addition of a million and a half would shortly have been made to the resources of local authorities for the purpose of dealing mainly with unemployment. Moreover there had been or would be accelerations of works for which loans had been advanced. To induce local authorities to adopt special measures in this emergency, the Government will, through Mr. Burns's department, contribute out of the central fund voted by Parliament sums which will roughly represent the difference between the value of contract labour and that of unemployed labour, a difference which varies between 5 per cent. and 40 per cent. Besides the special features mentioned by Reuter, the Government plan, as explained by Mr. Asquith, includes an increase of the Central Unemployed Fund. They are prepared to double the amount of the central grant actually expended last year, bringing the sum up to about £300,000. And what is of great importance, the mode of distribution is to be made more elastic. Incidentally he said:—"There are faint, but welcome signs of a revival of trade and industry." His tribute to Mr. Bu... in all parts of the House ... occupied by the Labour Members, ... quite frigid. "My right hon. friend," said the Premier, "has been exposed in these matters to a great deal of criticism, and, I think, to a good deal of misunderstanding, and I want to take this opportunity of saying—and I speak from constant personal communication with him during the whole of this time—that he has been lavish of time and labour. (Hear, hear.) He has sacrificed his leisure—practically, I may say, the whole of his holiday—day and night, week after week, and month after month. He has been, with all the energy which the House knows and admires, putting his whole soul in trying to prepare and provide for the emergency which now prevails."

THE MINISTRY.

What rule or principle guides the position of the names of Ministers in the official announcements of Cabinet Councils communicated to the Press? The names are not printed alphabetically and I can only conclude that they are given according to the importance of their particular offices. If so, this is how the various departments stand in regard to status:—

1. Prime Minister; 2. Lord Chancellor; 3. Lord President; 4. Foreign Secretary; 5. Lord Privy Seal (now held by Colonial Secretary); 6. War Secretary; 7. Indian Secretary; 8. Chancellor of Exchequer; 9. Chancellor, Duchy Lancaster; 10. First Lord of Admiralty; 11. Scottish Secretary; 12. President, Board of Trade; 13. President, Local Government Board; 14. President, Agricultural Board; 15. Education Minister; 16. Irish Secretary; 17. Postmaster-General; and 18. Commissioner of Works. A propos the appointment of Mr. McKinnon Wood to be Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Mr. Trevelyan, son of the well-known author of "the Competition-Wallah," as Educational Under-Secretary completes the Ministry once more. Of Mr. McKinnon Wood one may say what Disraeli said about Lord George Hamilton. When the latter was made Under-Secretary of State for India in the seventies some one ... to the then Conservative Premier: "Why in ... world has Lord George Hamilton been ... Under-Secretary for India. He knows nothing about India." 'Dizzy' replied: "Whether he knows anything about India or not I can't say, but there is nobody who will be able to make a better speech about India." Mr. McKinnon has hitherto been chiefly associated with what are known as politics of the parish pump, but he can give points in lucidity even to the fluent Lord George, and will, I am sure, be able to speak with as much eloquence about foreign affairs as about parochial finance. Nevertheless the selection of a middle-class business man for the Foreign Under-Secretaryship is a new departure, and is not altogether relished by the people who, for similar reasons, never liked the idea of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman being sent for by the King to form a Ministry. One objection made to the removal of Mr. McKinnon Wood from the Education Department after an extremely brief apprenticeship to the Foreign Office is that it is not fair to the House of Lords to have both the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Under-Secretary in the House of Commons. But there is not much force in this criticism, seeing that Lord Fitzmaurice, now a Cabinet Minister, will continue to be the mouthpiece of Sir Edward Grey in the Upper Chamber. By the way, Lord Fitzmaurice's entry into the inner circle of the Ministry shows that a little self-assertion is still useful in politics. It will be remembered that when the Liberals came into power he was one of the men who were side-tracked, but he kicked and kicked so hard that C. B. had to give him a job. Poor Lord Monkswell must now be sorry that he accepted his shelving with so much meekness. On the other hand he does not belong to the older titled families who still exercise a good deal of quiet influence in English politics and who are always taking care of Dowb. Moreover, the political differences amongst what used to be called the ruling families is not very deep and when there are good things going it is wonderful how they hang together whether they call themselves Liberals or Conservatives. Mr. Trevelyan's entrance into the Ministry is quite in the natural order of things, but is justified by his ability, and is welcomed by many as an indirect tribute to his distinguished father, whose retirement from political life has always been regretted by his friends and who never received from his party the credit to which he was entitled. With regard to his old colleague and senior by eleven years, Lord Ripon, the "Globe" declares on good authority that the reason given for his resignation,—advancing years and increased infirmity—was not the right one. He left the Cabinet according to the "Globe's" information owing to the Prime Minister's interference with the Eucharistic Procession. Invited by a news agency to either deny or confirm this report, Lord Ripon telegraphed:—"I have nothing to add to official announcement of my resignation." He is too good a party man to embarass his political friends, but if the "Globe" rumour be true we may trust to the astute entourage of Archbishop Bourne to let the facts be made known without cavil at the psychological moment. Mr. Asquith has not heard the last of the famous procession of Sunday September 13.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Our climate. The following appeared in a London paper on Monday last:—The season is still in full swing at many seaside places owing to the extraordinary continuance of summer weather. Three days later the temperature had fallen in London to 42 deg. and in some parts of the country even lower. Harrogate for example registering 41 deg. and Dover 39 deg. "It's an ill wind turns none to good" and this cold is doubtless turning the Faculty to much profitable occupation."

The announcement of the death of Mr. Harry W. Williams, the well-known Bombay representative of Reuter's Telegram Agency, appeared in the "Times" on Wednesday and has caused a shock to his many old friends in this country, who were looking forward to welcoming him home next year.

MACKINLAY'S SPECIAL
SCOTCH WHISKY
GUARANTEED 10 YEARS OLD.
CHARLES MACKINLAY & Co.,
DISTILLERS.
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

THE COLONIES AND COLOUR.

OBJECTION TO A CONFERENCE.

Little Advantage to be Obtained.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Gilbert Parker suggested the summoning of a Conference, representative of the Empire, to discuss the admission and exclusion of coloured races in the case of the self-governing colonies, and the possibility of establishing coloured communities where they are not objected to.

Colonel Seely replied that the whole question was receiving the fullest attention, but that he did not think such a Conference would be advantageous.

THE CASABLANCA INCIDENT.

Franco-German Deadlock.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Advices from Berlin indicate that the revival of the Casablanca incident is regarded calmly.

It is announced semi-officially in Paris that the situation is not likely to become acute.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

Semi-official statements published in Berlin and Paris indicate that the Casablanca dispute will probably be settled by both countries exchanging mutual regrets.

SIR P. SCOTT'S SQUADRON.

Welcomed at Capetown.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Sir Percy Scott's Squadron has arrived at Capetown, where the English and Dutch united to give it a cordial welcome.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The South African Convention has adjourned, and will meet again at Capetown on November 23rd.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

Reduction of Sentences.

MR. RUTHERFORD "RUSHES IN."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Mr. Buchanan, in reply to Mr. Hart Davies, said: "The reductions of sentences in India are on similar lines to those made on the occasion of the King's Coronation."

Mr. Rutherford asked:—"Will Mr. Tilak's sentence be reduced?"

Mr. Buchanan replied:—"Mr. Tilak will be treated in exactly the same way as other prisoners."

TRADE-MARKS IN JAPAN.

Protection Practically Assured.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Sir G. Robertson, said: "The Government have been in communication with Japan with a view to the protection of British trade-marks. It is understood that the position is now more satisfactory, owing to decisions of the Japanese Courts. Negotiations are proceeding with Japan for the conclusion of a Convention for the mutual protection of British and Japanese trade-marks in China."

MEXICO BUYS SILVER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The Mexican Monetary Commission notifies that it will accept offers for five thousand kilogrammes of silver weekly. The amount will probably be increased in future.

FRANCE AND ABYSSINIA.

Commercial Treaty Approved.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The French Chamber has approved the Treaty of Commerce with Abyssinia.

THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

Hopes of Peace.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

Lord Crewe, speaking at Surbiton last night, said that the outlook in the Near East was not unhopeful as the Powers were desirous of peace.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The death is announced of Mr. Archibald Little, the famous Chinese Exploror.

SOMALI MULLAH ACTIVE.

Mijertain Tribe Attacked.

HUGE CONVOY CAPTURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

Reuter wires from Aden that the Mullah has attacked the Mijertain tribe killing thirty tribesmen, and capturing fourteen thousand camels and a quantity of ammunition.

MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

Committee's Proposals.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The underwriters on Lloyds have unanimously approved the proposals of the Committee for strengthening their position. Underwriters of marine risks will, from the beginning of 1909, be required to produce an auditor's certificate showing that a sufficient sum is held by the trustees to meet all liabilities.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Possibility of a Settlement.

NEW PROPOSAL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

Reports from Manchester state that the cardroom operatives propose to consent to the reduction of wages, provided that it is delayed until March, instead of taking effect in January.

The employers consider the proposal today, and it is expected that a settlement will soon be reached.

RUSSIAN ADMIRALS RETIRED.

Alleged Grave Scandal.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

Thirteen Russian Admirals have been placed on the retired list, it is believed in connection with malversation of funds for the construction of warships.

HOME RACING.

The Liverpool Cup.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

The race for the Liverpool Autumn Cup was run this afternoon with the following result:—

Santeve 1
Crathorne 2
Lischana .....on..... 3

Sixteen ran.

The race was won by one length, three-quarters of a length separating second and third.

The betting at the start was—

20 to 1 against Santeve.
10 to 1 „ Crathorne.
9 to 1 „ Lischana.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Royal Dragoons' Circus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 6

A feature of the celebrations during the forthcoming visit here of H. E. the Viceroy, will be a performance by the Royal Dragoons, of their celebrated circus as given in Calcutta on the occasion off the Amir's visit last years.

SUICIDE OF A EURASIAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 6.

A Eurasian named Charles A Woodmeed shot himself dead in the Eden Gardens, Calcutta, early this morning over a love affair.

GUY FAWKES DAY.

Celebration by Anarchists.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 6.

The "Empire" writes:—Guy Fawkes Day was duly celebrated by the Anarchists of Bengal yesterday, although the celebrations had been carried out in a more or less informal manner.

SENSATIONAL DACOITY.

Magisterial Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 6.

The sensational dacoity case of last June, in which firearms were used, came up for preliminary investigation before Mr. Laine, Additional Magistrate, this morning.

The Government Advocate of Barisal, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while a number of pleaders defended the accused, ten in number.

A servant of the house in which the dacoity was committed deposed that he saw about thirty men, all armed with short guns, swords and daggers, their faces covered with cloth, break into the inner apartments. He heard the report of about eight guns. It was dark and the dacoits were carrying torches. Witness heard them say "Cut down Doma Sala and Jameni Sala." They left with a few brass basins full of rupees and two big gunny bags. Many men pursued the dacoits up to the river ghat.

The case is proceeding.

PROCLAMATION DAY.

Remission of Sentences.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 6.

The following notification, dated to-day, appears in the "Gazette of India":—

His Majesty the King-Emperor of India having directed in his gracious message to the princes and peoples of India on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the government of India by the Crown, that as a mark of his royal clemency and grace sentences of persons punished by courts for offences against law shall be remitted or in various degrees reduced, the Governor-General in Council, in pursuance of His Majesty's commands, directed that, subject to exceptions specified, remission of sentences should be granted to prisoners in accordance with the following scale:—

First.—All persons under sentence for one month or less, who had completed half their sentence on or before 2nd November 1908, to be released absolutely on that date. Those of this class who had not completed half their sentence to be granted remission of half their sentence.

Second.—Prisoners sentenced to more than one month and not more than six months, to be granted remission of fifteen days.

Third.—Prisoners sentenced to more than six months and not more than a year to be granted remission of one month.

Fourth.—Prisoners sentenced to more than a year to be granted remission of one month for each year of sentence.

The above concessions were not extended to the following classes of prisoners:—

First.—Prisoners whose conduct during imprisonment has been bad and turbulent.

Second.—Prisoners who have been more than twice convicted.

Third.—Prisoners whose premature release may be deemed by the local authorities to be seriously inexpedient for reasons of local importance.

Fourth.—Prisoners under life sentences whose crimes are excepted from recommendation for release after twenty years' imprisonment at Port Blair under paragraph 8 of Home Department resolution Nos. 266—269, dated 29th July 1874, namely, those whose offences are of such a kind as to make them permanently dangerous to society or to public order whenever they may be restored to liberty, and also those whose crimes were committed in such circumstances that their release is likely to give rise to a renewal of blood feuds or other disturbances of the public peace.

These concessions have also been extended to all military prisoners, British and native, confined in civil custody.

By order of the Governor-General in Council instructions to the above effect were sent to all local Governments and Administrations, and all prisoners in civil custody whose sentences as thus reduced expired on the 2nd November 1908 were released on that date. A copy of these instructions was communicated to the Military authorities for such action as was deemed to be desirable in the case of military prisoners in military custody.

Meeting at Mayo College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, NOVEMBER 6.

To-day, at 9 a.m., a very grand meeting of trustees, the staff, old boys and students of the College was held in the Strachey Hall.

Nawab Sir Fyaz Ali Khan presided. Ladies, officials and other raises of the station were present.

The principal honorary secretary and Syed Abbas Hassain, a distinguished leader of Shiahs, made speeches.

The following resolution was, with unanimous enthusiasm, passed and wired to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"This meeting of trustees, the staff, old boys and students of the Mayo College, Aligarh, respectfuly request His Excellency the Viceroy to convey to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor their humble duty and their respectful thanks for His Imperial Majesty's most gracious Message. They wish also to express their steadfast loyalty to their Sovereign and their sense of the benefits which they, in common with all other subjects of his realm, have enjoyed during the long and glorious reign of her late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria and during the equally prosperous rule of their present Sovereign, and they will ever pray that the same peace and prosperity may continue and that long life, health and happiness may be granted to His Imperial Majesty and the Royal Family and enduring strength to British Rule in this country."

The meeting over, Nawab Sir Fyaz Ali Khan announced that he would give a garden party on the evening of November 7 in honour of the occasion.

THE POONA MEETING.

The following telegram was sent by Sardar Davar Kaikhusro Edalji Modi to His Excellency the Governor on the 2nd instant and His Excellency's reply of the 3rd idem, is given below:—

On behalf of the Parsi community of Surat, I most respectfully beg to tender for gracious acceptance by your Excellency our profound and sincere congratulations on this auspicious occasion of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria's Proclamation. No other community in the wide Empire of India has so risen from the depths to the highest point of fame and phenomenal prosperity in all the different walks of life as ours since the advent of the British, and if, during the last half century, in the midst of the keen competition so healthfully generated by the noble and benevolent arts of peace pursued by the British Government, such foremost position is still maintained, we are bound to acknowledge with gratitude that it is owing in no small degree to the favouring and fostering action of our benevolent rulers. So proud are the Parsis that they consider the British Rule to be the Parsi Raj and the present Jubilee is no less a moment for self-congratulation for the Parsis. We humbly pray that your Excellency will kindly arrange to submit this humble message of congratulation to the foot of the Throne of His Majesty the Emperor, assuring His Majesty of our profound and unfeigned satisfaction with the British Rule, and also our unreserved gratitude, loyalty, and trust in our British Rulers. Long live the Emperor.

The following reply was received from the Governor:—I thank you warmly for the expressions of sincere loyalty contained in your telegram which shall be transmitted to His Majesty.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Arrival at Bahawalpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 6.

Lord Kitchener was present at a Durbar in Bahawalpur State, when the King's Proclamation was read on Tuesday. At the State Banquet on Wednesday, in reply to the toast of his health, Lord Kitchener said:—

THE STATE'S LOYALTY.

The Chiefs of Bahawalpur State have ever been noted for their loyalty to the British Throne, and it was a matter of little surprise to me on coming to India to learn that the State was in the van of the Imperial Service movement in 1889, when it maintained both cavalry and infantry as contribution towards Imperial defence. In 1901 these units were very properly changed into corps of mounted rifles and transport corps, comprising a total of 1,150 camels, for which the nature of the country is so eminently suited.

THE BAHAWALPUR CORPS.

I need not assure you, Mr. President and Members of Council, how much the Government of India appreciates this generous contribution to the armed forces of the Empire. Efficient transport is of the utmost value on active service, and I am very interested to know that the Bahawalpur Corps is self-contained in every particular, for not only is it provided with its own escort, thus rendering it independent of outside help when in the field, but it is complete as regards mobilization and stores, which two advantages will always be an inducement to the Government of India to accept loyal offers of service of the Corps, which I know the State is ever prepared to make in time of need. In Major Rawlins you have an Inspecting Officer who has the interests of the Corps much at heart, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging the good results of his work during the last three years which I have seen at Bikanir and Khairpur as well as in Bahawalpur. I congratulate the Council on having lately placed a large tract of grazing land at the disposal of the Corps, which resulted in the excellent condition of the camels and has obviated all disputes with zamindars.

SIR LOUIS DANE.

Formal Entry into Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 6.

For the first time since he assumed the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Louis Dane entered Lahore on Thursday afternoon and his arrival was made the occasion of a brilliant public function. Many natives turned out on the route of the procession and there were several spontaneous displays of respect and good feeling.

The Lieutenant-Governor completed his tour through Kulu by travelling the last 15 miles into Sirhind on the Patiala State Mono Tramway. The party were met at Morinda terminus by Mr. Bowles, Engineer and Manager of the line, and Col. Bahadur Ali of Patiala State, and were thence conveyed in a special bogie saloon and a new pattern passenger car, both drawn by mules, 15 miles being covered in an hour and forty minutes, including stoppages, which gives an average of 10 miles per hour, this being the ordinary pace for passenger traffic. Sir Louis Dane also had a trial run on one of the engines used to supplement the State transport mules employed to haul goods traffic.

His Honour and party expressed themselves pleased with this new and economical method of transport, the ease with which the carriages run, and the apparent utility of the system for cheap feeder lines along district roads. The Patiala State is to be congratulated on the success which has attended this pioneer enterprise, of which 15 miles are open line and working, and 40 miles more are under construction by the recently formed Mono-rail Tramways Company.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

Petition from Inhabitants.

FREE LAND SOLICITED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 6.

The people of Dera Ghazi Khan have presented a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, pointing out the unsafe condition of the town, asking for protective works against floods, and that the site of the new town be a fixed place free from danger of flood. They also pray that land for building houses and shops be granted free of cost and in proportion to the extent now held by each of the residents, and that their families may be entered in the revenue papers as sole proprietors of land as they were in the case of the present towns.

PRESS MESSAGES.

Reduction in Length.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

A notification in the Commerce and Industry Department is published directing that telegraphic Press Messages in future shall be broken up into parts of about seventy-five words each in place of two hundred and fifty words hitherto allowed. Also that where the interval between the handing in of different parts exceeds an hour, the parts will be treated as separate messages and charged accordingly.

CROPS IN INDIA.

No Material Change.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 6.

This week's season crop telegrams show no material change in the general position. The only relief works now open are in Bengal. Prices remain very high everywhere, and malarial fever continues to be complained of as very prevalent throughout the Upper Provinces.

MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY.

Informer Cross-Examined.

FURTHER REMARKABLE ALLEGATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 6.

Rakhal Chundra Laha, the police informer, who, on Wednesday last, made sensational statements as to his having been tutored by the police and induced by threats to sign false statements in the Midnapore Conspiracy Case, was further cross-examined by the Advocate-General, Mr. S. P. Sinha, yesterday, as a hostile witness.

He made further remarkable allegations of a similar character, and at the conclusion of his evidence, the Advocate-General asked for an adjournment until Monday.

Mr. Sinha said that the evidence of this witness having taken him by surprise, he desired time to consider his position. He would fully consider the evidence and find out if there were sufficient grounds to justify his going on with the case, otherwise he would move the Court to have the case withdrawn.

The Magistrate granted an adjournment and released Motilal Mukerjee on bail. One of the accused is still in custody.

Tho two men who made confessions and subsequently retracted them, were remanded in custody.

MIDNAPORE BOMB CASE.

Loss of Brief and Papers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 6.

Mr. Morrison, the Barrister, reports that his gladstone bag, containing his brief and several other papers, relating to the Midnapore bomb case, was stolen from the Court-room on Wednesday last.

No trace of it has yet been found.

SATYENDRA NATH BOSE.

Seeks Consolation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 6.

To Shivanath Sastri, the well-known head of the Brahmo-Somaj in Calcutta, Satyendra Nath Bose sent a request, through his mother, that he would die happily if Sastri condescended to bless him in the jail, and to pray for him on the eve of his execution.

On receipt of this request, Sastri went to the jail yesterday, advised him, prayed with him and blessed him.

COLONEL G. STRAHAN, R.E.

A Great Landscape Painter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 6.

The artists of Northern India, to say nothing of a host of his personal friends, will regret to learn that Colonel George Strahan, R.E., is not returning to this country.

He first came out in 1860 and during his forty-eight years of strenuous labour, he has done more than any other living man to encourage the art of landscape painting in India.

As long ago as 1867 he won the prize at Simla for painting, and from that date to 1908 he has never failed to exhibit pictures and sketches at the annual Simla Exhibitions.

On more than one occasion he has won the Viceroy's Prize and for forty years it has been rare in Northern India to see a prize list issued without the name of George Strahan figuring in it.

The school of painting, known as the "Strahanesque" grew up around him, and though he has latterly been described by critics as a mannerist and old-fashioned, he can count many enthusiastic disciples and followers. His severest critics will, I think, acknowledge that his paintings of mist and snow have never been rivalled in Indian Exhibitions, and all schools of Indian art will now combine in lamenting the withdrawal of a great master of composition.

To the outside public, Colonel Strahan is chiefly known as an artist of the first rank, but in the Survey Department he has held a high reputation as a Mathematician and Astronomer.

QUETTA NEWS.

Mr Erle Richards' Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, NOVEMBER 6.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry McMahon returned to Quetta from Karachi on the 5th instant.

The Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards, Legislative Member of the Government of India, arrived in Quetta on the same day and will stay in Quetta till the 9th instant as the guest of Sir Henry and Lady McMahon. He returns to Simla on the 13th instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maconchy, Secretary to Government in the Military Supply Department, visited Quetta and Chaman from the 27th of October to the 3rd instant, and returned to Simla yesterday.

General Aylmer, Commanding the Quetta Division, left Quetta on the 5th instant for Sukkur, Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind). He will be at Karachi from the 8th to the 11th instant and will return to Quetta on the 13th.

Brigadier-General H. P. Hickman, R. A., Inspector of Coast Defences and Garrison Artillery in India, arrived at Beleli on the 4th instant, and after attending the Royal Artillery Practice Camp there, arrived in Quetta to-day.

AN engagement is announced between Capt. de Courcy Ireland, 36th Sikhs, son of the late W. de Courcy Ireland, B.A., LL.D., Commissioner, Burma, and of Mrs. Ireland, Cleavehurst, Buckfastleigh, South Devon, and Gabrielle, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Byron, Lakemead, Totnes, South Devon.

THE GOVERNOR IN BOMBAY.

Arrival of Lady Clarke.

DEPARTURE FOR MAHABLESHWAR.

HER Excellency Lady Clarke, arrived in Bombay yesterday, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Macedonia" from England. His Excellency Sir George Clarke, accompanied by Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, and Captain T. C. Lucas, A. D. C., who arrived here on Thursday, drove to the Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a.m. and proceeded on board the mail steamer in the Royal Indian Marine Launch "Bee," which was in waiting, to escort ashore Lady Clarke. After an hour the "Bee" returned to the Apollo Bunder with Their Excellencies and General Sir D. O'Gallaghan and landed there. They entered a carriage and pair and drove direct to the Victoria Terminus, escorted by two of his Excellency's body-guards, where the special was kept in readiness to convey Their Excellencies to Kirkee "en route" to Mahablesvar. At the station Their Excellencies were met by Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Commissioner of Police; Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. James Macdonald; Mr. A. Leslie; Mr. R. C. Rumboll, Mr. Amiroodin Tyabjee; Mr. Syed Sumsoodin Kadris and Mr. Syed Muinoodin. After conversing for over half an hour with those present, Sir George Clarke shook hands with those present and entered the special, which steamed off punctually at 9-15 a.m., which was timed to reach Kirkee at 1 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS IN BOMBAY.

THIS week has seen the largest number of passengers from Europe landed in Bombay. Within twenty-four hours 11,000 passengers in all reached this port by the following steamers, the P. and O. mail steamer heading the list with the largest number:—

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Macedonia," which arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning from London, etc., brought about 560 passengers among whom were Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson, Major-General Sir D. O'Callaghan, Hon. Helen Best, Lieut-General and Mrs. Woodhouse, Hon. Mr. Justice Harrington and Mrs. Harrington, Sir Francis Maclean, H. H. the Maharajah of Kapurthala, H. H. Rani Sahiba, Mr. Justice Fletcher, Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Stephen, Hon. Mr. Justice Chitty and Mrs. Chitty, Hon. Mrs. Wingfield, Hon. Mr. F. A. Slack, Brig-General Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy, Sir Charles Fox, Hon. Mr. Justice Brett, Mr. Justice Pugh and Mrs Pugh, Hon. Mr. Justice Ryves and Mrs. Ryves, Prince M. Singh, and Prince A. Singh.

The City Line steamer "City of London" which arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening from Liverpool, brought about 250 passengers.

The French mail steamer "Australien," which arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening from Marseilles, brought about 150 passengers.

The Rubattino Company's steamer "Deo. Baldnino" which arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning from Genoa, brought about 105 passengers.

In twenty-four hours about 1,100 passengers arrived in Bombay by four different Liners.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer "Hardinge," Commander F. Dobson, will sail to-day for Karachi with two companies of the 121st Pioneers and details consisting of 4 British officers, 6 Native officers 144 Non-commissioned officers and men, 17 followers, and 3 horse; Ordnance Department 1 lascar, 1 womap, and 1 child; 129th Baluchis, 2 men; 7th Lancers, 1 Native officer, and 2 men; 1st Battalion 1-7th Gurkhas, 1 Native officer, and 2 men; 106th Hazara Pioneers, 1 man; 126 Baluchis 2 men; 3rd Sappers and Miners, 1 man; 110th Mahrattas, 40 men rank and file, and 4 private followers; East Lancashire Regiment, 3 men, 1 woman and 1 child; South Wales Borderers. 1 officer and 4 men; York and Lancashire Regiment, 5 men; 89th Company, R. G, A. 1 man; R. F. A. 1 man, 1 woman, and 5 children; Corps of Military Staff, clerk, non-commisioned officer 1, 1 woman, and 1 hild.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE proprietors of the Excelsior Cinematograph are to be congratulated on the vast improvements that they have made, not only in the class of pictures produced on the screen and the perfection that has been attained in their production, but also with regard to the excellent arrangements that have been made for the comfort of visitors: the tent is a very much larger one than its predecessor, both in length and breadth, particularly in the latter dimension; it is also loftier and admits of a greater volume of air; while the seating arrangements include the provision of boxes, *a la* Theatre and Opera; and under such circumstances the Excelsior Cinematograph has become quite an ideal place to pass an hour in recreation, either before or after dinner. To-night a new programme is to be put on the screen, which includes six most interesting events. "Cossacks of the Don," a Russian military scene, representing an organised body of cavalry, recruited from the tribe of nomadic Cossacks (who know civilisation only by name), commanded by the heir-apparent to the Throne of Russia: the horses are selected from the best of those bred in the Steppes, and the men perform brilliant feats of horsemanship. "Flash James" is a dramatic and realistic representation of a fop and his reckless career at Monte Carlo, followed by a murder and suicide. "An Irascible Father" is a comic incident illustrative of love and courtship in opposition to the wishes of an irate father, who eventually becomes reconciled and endows the young Lothario with his daughter's hand. "New Laid Eggs" is a most laughable representation of a young husband, very drunk, trying to get home with a supply of eggs for his wife's pantry, the incidents of which can be better imagined than described. "The Fawn" is a scene in Fairyland, which introduces the story of Diana and the Fawn, whose jealousy is incurred by one of the gods singing and playing a guitar for the delectation of Diana: the Fawn kills the god, and Cupid comes to the rescue with a life philtre, which restores the god to life, while nymphs bind the Fawn and place him in a petrifying fountain, where he is petrified into stone. The programme, as will be seen, is an excellent one, and would well repay a visit. Messrs. Cornaglia have an excellent Bar for refreshments, and the grounds are laid out with tables and chairs, interspersed with foliage, which gives the place quite a Continental holiday appearance.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 23, (PARIS, OCTOBER 24.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The King went from Newmarket to Sandringham, where Mr. John Burns spent Sunday and gave his Majesty information about the unemployed. The King has since been staying at West Dean Park, Chichester.

Ecclesiastical.—On the occasion of Dr. Clifford's jubilee, the Archbishop of Canterbury sent fraternal greetings.—John Bunyan is to have a memorial in Westminster Abbey, in the form of a stained glass window depicting scenes from "The Pilgrim's Progress."—The erection of the New Wesleyan Church House on the Aquarium site at Westminster is to be proceeded with at once. The estimated cost is £146,580.

Bacon and Gray's Inn.—The tercentenary of Bacon's election as treasurer of Gray's Inn was celebrated on Saturday.

Ireland.—We publish information as to the lately founded Irish Imperial Home Rule Association.—The Irish Parliamentary Party met on Tuesday and urged on the Government the danger of delay in carrying out the land purchase system.

Law.—The High Court has affirmed the right of magistrates to order a dog to be destroyed.—At Bow-street on Wednesday the charge against three ladies of inciting the public to "rush" the House of Commons was investigated. The defendants called as witnesses Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. H. Gladstone.—Mr. W. Thorne, M.P., is charged with inciting men to "rush" bakers' shops.—Owing to inflammatory speeches, shopkeepers in the West-end are insuring their premises against damage done by rioters.—A young woman has been found strangled in a Bloomsbury lodging-house.

Lord Cromer, at a meeting of the Victoria League on Saturday, spoke of the two Imperialisms, sane and otherwise.

Mr. Balfour welcomed the Foreign Defegates to the International Electro-technical Commission in London on Monday.

Motor-Cars.—Lord Northampton's motor car ran into a herd of cattle on Monday and fell over an embankment. His Lordship was unhurt, but his driver had a rib broken.—Two drivers have been sent to prison for being drunk when in charge of cars.

Naval and Military.—Mr. McKenna spoke in Glasgow, last Friday on naval policy, and Mr. Haldane in London on Wednesday on the Territorial Army.—At the Trafalgar Day dinner of the Navy League on Wednesday, Mr. Walter Long was the chief speaker. After repudiating the notion that those who criticized the position of the Navy desired to create "scares," he said that the Navy was never more efficient than to-day; but he was afraid there were some serious grounds for anxiety.—The Nelson Column in Trafalgar-square was decorated, under the supervision of the Navy League, with a great array of wreaths and other floral decorations.

Old-Age Pensions.—Up to the 10th inst. 468,164 applications for pensions had been applied for.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on Wednesday discussed the lawlessness in Ireland. The Government speakers deprecated coercion. The House of Commons continued the Committee stage of the Licensing Bill on October 15 and 16. Mr. Asquith announced a concession on the length of the time limit. Mr. Grayson persisted in interrupting the debate by bringing up the unemployed question, and was suspended. On the 19th the report stage of the Children Bill was concluded. On the London and District Electricity Supply Bill, the closure having carried by a majority of only 9 Government instruction was adopted by 212 to 79. The Licensing Bill debate was resumed on the 20th. On the 21st the Prime Minister announced measures for the relief of distress.—Mr. Grayson's conduct is condemned by the rest of the Labour Members.—Mr. McKinnon Wood has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. C. P. Trevelyan Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education.—A standing committee has resolved that the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill should come into full force after three years, instead of five years as proposed by the Government.

The Jam of Nawanagar was entertained at a farewell dinner in Cambridge on Monday.

The Unemployed.—The London County Council has sanctioned special works, to cost £500,000.

Theatres.—Beaumont and Fletcher's "Maid's Tragedy" has been performed at the Royal Court Theatre.—"Iolanthe" has been revived at the Savoy.

Weather.—After abnormally high temperatures, the weather has turned much colder. Serious floods have occurred in South Wales.

Wills.—Mr. R. C. Poulter has left a large sum for open spaces or playing fields in or near London. Mr. C. R. Newton's estate is valued at £185,573; Mr. H. William's at £166,818; Sir T. Brooke's at £164,080; Mr. W. A. Upton's at £143,946; and Mr. S. J. Glover's at £118 630.

Woman Suffrage.—The Women's Social and Political Union held an "At Home" in the Queen's-hall on Monday. Two women stand charged with obstruction in distributing hand-bills announcing the meeting.

Women are to be admitted as Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Sport.—At football, the Australians beat Neath and Aberavon last week, but were beaten by Llanelly. In the Olympic Games Denmark has beaten France, and the United Kingdom has beaten Sweden.—Mr. Leslie-Smith has won the Swiss Golf Championship.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Reid has moved a vote of censure on the financial policy of the Federal Ministry, but has been defeated by 43 to 21.

Central Africa.—The Government Geologist in Uganda has found gold in the Mboga country.

Canada.—The General Election campaign has reached its last stage.—Sir W. Laurier had a great reception in Montreal on Tuesday. He states that if the revenue goes on increasing at its present rate, the Georgian Bay Canal can be taken in hand as soon as the Trans-Continental Railway is completed.—It is proposed to send the Indian immigrants to British Honduras.

New Zealand.—The Premier advocates a referendum legislation. He opposes compulsory military training.

South Africa.—At a banquet given by the Natal Government in honour of Sir Percy Scott's Squadron speeches were delivered indicating that last week's unanimous vote at the Convention related to the fundamental of principle of union.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Roosevelt, after his African tour, will visit England and probably Ireland.—Mr. Roosevelt says that a petition with a million signatures would not induce him to recommend woman suffrage to Congress.—It is stated that he will become associate editor of the "Outlook."

The Presidency.—In the Presidential campaign Mr. Bryan has received unexpected support in a letter from Count Leo Tolstoy.—Mr. Bryan has started a charge that the Republicans are preparing to steal the election. His chances do not seem very good.

Forest Fires have again been raging both in the North-East and in the North-West. A train, laden

with refugees in Michigan, was wrecked and most of the passengers burnt.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Chinese Government has abandoned its monopoly of opium selling, and a licensing system will be substituted.

France.—M. Thomson, the Minister of Marine, has resigned owing to a vote of the Chamber on the recent accidents on board the war-vessels. He is succeeded by M. Picard, a distinguished engineer.—The Dreyfus affair was revived in the Chamber on Tuesday by M. Bietry, who was expelled after a violent scene.

Germany.—Sir F. Lascelles, the retiring British Ambassador, was entertained at a farewell banquet by British residents on Tuesday.—The Prussian Government proposes increased taxation on incomes and on companies' profits.

Italy.—A congress has been held in Rome to consider the condition of Italian emigrants in all parts of the world

Japan.—The American battleship fleet has been welcomed with extraordinary enthusiasm. The Emperor has sent President Roosevelt a message of good will, which is cordially welcomed by the American Press.

Persia.—The Royalist bandits round Tabriz have dispersed.

Russia.—The Rurik's trials have given full satisfaction except as regards the turrets, in which defects have to be remedied.—Successful trials of quick-firing guns against balloons are reported.—Count Tolstoy writes to the "The Times," thanking all who testified their good feeling on his 80th birthday.—An influential member of the Duma proposes an exchange of Parliamentary visits between London and St. Petersburg to pave the way to another "entente cordiale."

Spain.—The King and Queen, after visiting Paris, have returned from Vienna, and yesterday were to arrive in Barcelona.

Turkey.—Owing to the murder of a Greek, the Constantinople police have been reinforced by troops.—In Northern Albania, owing to Moslem fanaticism, the Constitution is said to be rapidly collapsing.

The Crisis in the Near East.—The situation shows some improvement. It is said, however, that Austria refuses to agree to a Conference if Turkey is to question the annexation of the occupied provinces.—The Russian Foreign Minister has been visiting Paris and Berlin.—The Servian Foreign Minister has left Belgrade for Berlin, London, Paris, and Rome.—An Anglo-Russian Agreement regarding the Conference, as outlined in a British official statement, evokes hearty satisfaction in Russia.—The German Emperor, on receiving the new Turkish Ambassador, expressed warm wishes for the constitutional regime in Turkey. In opening the Prussian Diet on Tuesday the Emperor said that the German Empire, in faithful co-operation with its allies, would work for a peaceful and equitable solution of present difficulties.—The Turkish Cabinet is discussing a programme which it will submit to the Powers for the coming Conference.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, writing to President Fallieres, asserts his pacific intentions.

Aerial Navigation.—The last of the missing balloons which started from Berlin has been found in the North Sea, but her two occupants have probably been drowned.

Obituary.—Prof. C. E. Norton, the friend of Ruskin; Marshal Nodzu; Major-General J. J. Boswell; Sir John Puleston; Mr. R. Bosworth Smith; Lieut-Col. G. H. Hutton; Major G. Eidwell; Mr. Ross Scott; Major-General Hutchinson; Lieut-Col. C. T. Bingham; and Mr. F. W. Longman.—"Times."

CHANGES IN AWARD TO LICENSEES.

Notable Debate in the Commons.

London, October 24.

The House of Commons yesterday, discussed Clause 10 of the Licensing Bill, which fixes the amount of compensation for the extinction of old-on-licences. Mr. Herbert Samuel, the young Under-Secretary of the Home Office, was in charge of the Bill, though Mr. Asquith was present, and occasionally had a little consultation with him.

Mr. James Hope, Unionist Member for Central Sheffield, moved the omission of the section which fixes the compensation at a sum able, with four per cent. interest, to purchase an annuity for the unexpired term of fourteen years, equal to the annual value of the licence, plus the Inland Revenues valuation of the licensee's loss or business and depreciation of fixtures. Mr. Hope argued that compensation must be fixed by the condition of the market at the time. Liberal speakers defended the Government proposals as fair and just.

Mr. Charles Roberts, an ardent temperance advocate, spoke with such force in support of the clause that Mr. John Ward, on the Labour benches, exclaimed appreciatively, "Rub it in, Mister!"

"Yes," interjected an Unionist, "and we're rubbing it out!" "Drinking it out, you mean!", thrust in a Liberal.

Mr. Lupton, the Independent Radical representative of Stafford, who so often startles the House with his views, advised the Government to treat the trade generously.

Sir Frederick Banbury, in an argument about assessments, admitted the truth of the statement of a brewing member that brewers were not archangels.

"It was someone on the other side who said that," interjected Mr. Younger, the brewer, who represents Ayr Burghs, sitting by Sir Frederick Banbury's side.

"Very well," said Sir Frederick. "It is stated that brewers are not archangels."

"Oh!" put in Mr. Younger, "I think they are."

"I am afraid I can't go quite so far as my friend," said Sir Frederick. "I have a great respect for brewers as a class, but I cannot put them so high as my friend does."

Mr Herbert Samuel promised that amendments would be added to make it clear that the extension of seven years after the fourteen years' period would be taken into account in fixing the compensation and that the compensation would be received by licencebolers (even if employees) as well as owners of licensed premises, and a condition would be inserted preventing "contracting out" of the provisions of the Bill.

While Mr. Mond, the Liberal Member for Chester, was speaking, five o'clock came and the discussion was adjourned.

The body of M. Pierre Lacroix, a bachelor, eighty years of age, was buried at Amilly, near Montargis, amid extraordinary scenes. To comply with the wishes of M. Lacroix, says the "Express" Paris correspondent, there were no mourners, all these attending the funeral being dressed in their gayest clothes. The hearse was preceded by a brass band, which played selections from "The Geisha" and "Les Cloches de Corneville," and the coffin was lowered into the grave with loud cheers. The guests were afterwards entertained at a banquet, followed by a dance at a local hotel. M. Lacroix left a will bequeathing his fortune of £4,000, to the municipality of the town, with the sole stipulation that his instructions for the funeral should be carried out to the letter.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Near East.

M. ISVOLSKY LEAVES LONDON.

Oct. 17.—M. Isvolsky, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, concluded his visit to London, and left yesterday morning for the Continent, accompanied by M. D'Etter, the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Paris. Before returning to St. Petersburg M. Isvolsky will visit Berlin.

It is announced that the programme for the proposed Conference embodied in the agreement between Great Britain, France, and Russia, published yesterday, is not absolutely accurate in all its details.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent says that the provisions of the understanding will not be issued in Russia till after M. Isvolsky's return, when the Russian invitation to the Conference will be issued to the Powers. Public opinion in Russia generally is in favour of the policy disclosed in the Agreement, which is regarded in authoritative quarters as a logical development of the Anglo-Russian Agreement regarding Central Asia. The proposal to settle the question of the Dardanelles by direct negotiation with Turkey at once disarms possible critics of the disinterested policy of Russia at the Conference, and stimulates advocacy of a comprehensive agreement with the Turks.

REPORTED ASSURANCES OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Vienna, Oct. 16 ("Times").—Unusual importance is attached to a special audience granted by the Emperor and King to-day to the German Ambassador; Herr von Tschirschky. The object of the audience is understood to have been the presentation of the German Emperor's reply to the letter in which the Emperor Francis Joseph recently announced the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The tenor of the reply is not exactly known, but it is stated on good authority at Buda-pesth to contain the Emperor William's congratulation upon the successful annexation of the provinces and a warmly worded assurance of German friendship. Information from a trustworthy Hungarian source even alleges that the following passage occurs:—"Germany stands steadfastly with Austria-Hungary not only in consequence of the alliance, but also by reason of the agreement of their interests." In other quarters the Emperor William's letter is reported to assure the Emperor Francis Joseph of unrestricted diplomatic and military support. No official indication of the present attitude of Austria-Hungary towards the Conference is forthcoming, but while semi-official protests are launched against the idea that Servia and Montenegro can ever receive compensations at the cost of Austria-Hungary, and while efforts are made to convince Turkey that England is an expensive and untrustworthy friend, there are no longer the same emphatic declarations that Austria-Hungary will refuse to attend a Conference unless its programme is framed in accordance with her wishes. It is even reported this evening at Budapesth that in the conversation between Herr von Tschirschky and Baron von Aehrenthal this morning the alleged Anglo-Russian programme for the Conference was recognised as satisfactory provided the proposed compensations for Servia and Montenegro are clearly defined in order that Utopian ambitions may not be encouraged.

Oct. 19.—The general situation in the Near East is regarded more hopefully. The relations between Turkey and Bulgaria, which during last week become dangerously strained, have perceptibly improved, and the Turkish Ambassador in Paris has stated that, in view of the assurances received from Bulgaria, the mobilisation orders which had been issued by the Turkish Government have been countermanded. The "Times" special correspondent in Sofia gives the substance of a conversation he has had with General Paprikoff, the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who set forth the views of his Government in regard to the railway question, the cessation of the tribute for Eastern Rumelia, and other matters. General Paprikoff said that Bulgaria vividly realised the perils that war would involve, and heartily sympathised with the new "regime" in Turkey. It was reported in Sofia yesterday—though the correspondent has not yet been able to verify the report—that the Bulgarian Ministers have decided to pay the Eastern Rumelian tribute until Oct. 5. They are credited with assurances that there is no danger of hostilities, but that any compensation to Turkey for the cessation of the tribute is out of the question.

M. Milovanovitch, the Servian Foreign Minister, has left Belgrade for Berlin, London, Paris, and Rome. He hopes to meet M. Isvolsky in Berlin.

The German Emperor, in an audience granted to the new Turkish Ambassador in Berlin, emphatically denied that his sentiments of friendship towards Turkey had undergone any change, and expressed warmly his good wishes for the future of the new constitutional "regime" in that country.

In St. Petersburg the Anglo-Russian Agreement, regarding the Conference, evokes the heartiest satisfaction.

M. Isvolsky, who arrived in Paris on Friday evening, had interviews on Saturday with M. Pichon and President Fallieres.

Constantinople, Oct. 18 ("Times").—According to the latest official information available, not only has no programme been officially submitted to any of the signatory Powers, but the Austro-Hungarian and German Governments have not yet officially expressed their views regarding the advisability of accepting the principle of a Conference though I hear from a well-informed source that the Austrian Government has, in an informal manner, given the Porte to understand that it is willing to go to a Conference should the Ottoman Government express its readiness to agree in principle to the annexation of the occupied provinces leaving the question of its indemnification for their loss to the decision of the assembled Powers. It is believed in well-informed circles that the Porte will finally see its way to accept the suggestion.

Rome, Oct. 18 (Reuter).—Montenegro has communicated to the signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty a Note announcing that Austrian troops have been concentrated close to the Montenegrin frontier. These measures, the Note declares, have provoked excitement among the Montenegrin people. Public opinion considers the attitude of Austria-Hungary as a threat which may possibly impose upon the Montenegrin Government the obligation to order a mobilisation and to recall Montenegrins living abroad to the colours. The note declines all responsibility as regards the consequences which might result from the military preparations of Austria against Montenegro.

KING EDWARD'S REPLY TO THE EMPEROR.

Vienna. Oct.18 "Times".—The British Ambassador Sir Edward Goschen, left yesterday for Buda-Pesth in order to present King Edward's reply to the letter in which the Emperor Francis Joseph announced to him the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Ambassador was received in special audience at Buda Palace towards one o'clock to-day, the audience lasting twenty minutes. No authentic account of the audience nor of the tenor of the letter has yet become known, but it is reported to-night at Buda-Pesth that the King's reply is unfavourable.

Oct. 20.—The 'Times' this morning says in a leader:—By far the most obvious danger of the situation in the Balkans has been that of a possible conflict between Bulgaria and Turkey. Our Paris telegrams of to-day, confirming and amplifying, as they do, those of yesterday, afford good grounds for the hope that this danger has abated. It seems that on Saturday authentic assurances that the intentions of Bulgaria are eminently pacific reached the French Government through two distinct channels. One, it is understood, was a letter written by Prince Ferdinand to President Fallieres and the other a telegram from M. Paleologue, the French representative at Sofia, to M. Pichon. This telegram, according to a writer in the "Temps," stated that Prince Ferdinand appealed to "the disinterested friendship of France, and added that he was resolved to come to an understanding with Turkey, and to adopt the principle of a policy of compensation," The French Foreign Minister naturally hastened to bring this message, the importance of which is manifest, to the knowledge of Naoum Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, who in turn telegraphed the news to his Government. It is, indeed, alleged that he actually sent the despatch from M. Pichon's room—a step which shows that he apppreciates that promptitude of action which he inculcates on others at a time when "days and hours" count. The issue of the orders countermanding the preparations for mobilization in Anatolia is attributed in Paris to the impression which Naoum Pasha's message made in Constantinople. The incident awaits confirmation, but if Prince Ferdinand really desires to come to an understanding with Turkey and acknowledges the justice of compensation to her, without 'arriere-pensees,' he may confidently rely upon the support, not only of France, but also of this country and of Russia, in his efforts to carry out so statesmanlike a policy. Nothing would please them more than to go into the conference with the knowledge that Bulgaria is convinced of the advantages to herself of a friendly arrangement with her Turkish neighbour, and that she will refrain from any action which would make such an arrangement hopeless for the present. All the powers must be gratified to learn that, pending the present discussions, Bulgaria will not offer further provocation to Turkey of a kind which might, in a moment, withdraw the whole group of Balkan problems from the hands of statemen and of diplomatists, and subject them to the arbitrament of war. There are other possible storm centres besides Bulgaria, but none of them has threatened disaster so distinctly. Servia is still in a state of effervescence, but it seems to be hoped in Vienna that the representations made by Austria will suffice to restrain her. She persists of course, in her demands for "compensation," and Dr. Milovanovitch, on his way to Berlin, where he expects to meet M. Isvolsky, is said to have described the Austrian offer of admission to the Danube Commission as "merely a decorative arabesque." The clouds are perhaps blacker in Albania. An occasional correspondent gives a very disconcerting account of the position there some ten days ago. The fanatical Moslems hailed the Constitution with delight until they discovered that it meant equal rights for Mahomedans and Christians. Then they turned against it and the Christians, who find that owing to the impotence of the Administration, this equality is only theoretical, have lost their faith in it add have retired to their mountains. Constantinople itself is suffering from the want of an organised and efficient police, and it is not altogether reassuring to hear that the population are buying firearms for their personal protection.

The "Times" Constantinople correspondent says that the Turkish Cabinet is at present occupied in discussing the details of the programme for the Conference which it proposes to submit to the Powers. Thus far no decision has been arrived at; but it is probable that, in deference to the pressure of public opinion, the Turkish Government may suggest even greater restrictions of the programme than are likely to commend themselves to the friends of Turkey. In regard to the question of "compesations," the correspondent, after referring to the position of the Armenian provinces and the prospect of an ultimate abolition of the Capitulations, says that the Turkish public would prefer that the Powers should grant to the Ottoman Empire full commercial liberty, and should take measures to guarantee the integrity of the Turkish frontiers.

Reuter's Agency learns that a draft of a programme, which may eventually become the basis of discussion at the Conference, is now under consideration by the various Governments, and that Italy has signified her approval.

Oct. 21.—The German Emperor in his speech at the opening of the Prussian Diet Yesterday, said, in reference to the situation in the Near East, that the German Empire, in faithful co-operation with its allies, would work for a peaceful and equitable solution of present difficulties.

THE DARDANELLES.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, in the event of an agreement being reached between the Governments of Russia and Turkey for the passage of Russian warships from the Black Sea into the Mediterraneans his Majesty's Government would make it a condition of their assent to such an arrangement that our warships should have simil ar rights of passage into the Black Sea; and whether in the recent discussions that had taken place between his Majesty's Government and that of Russia, the Russian Government had been informed in this sense.

Sir E. Grey: The question of the Straits is not included in any suggested programme for the Conference, and it would in my opinion add to the difficulties of the situation if the discussion of subjects outside those with which we have immediately to deal were insisted upon. The hon. member may rest assured that in any discussion about the opening of the Straits his Majesty's Government will see that British interests are not injuriously affected.

Mr. Lynch: Arising out of that answer may I ask whether it is a fact that his Majesty's Government expressed the view that this is a matter which can be settled between Turkey and Russia; and that the Turkish Government demurred to that?

Sir E. Grey: I do not desire to promote any discussion of the question of the Straits at this moment, when there are so many other things under discussion. I must decline to answer these questions piecemeal. (Cheers.)

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" understands that the Austrian Government persevers in its refusal to accept the proposal for a Conference unless the Ottoman Government agrees not to call in question the annexation of the occupied provinces. The Porte has thus far arrived at no decision on this subject. There is reason to believe that the attitude of Germany in regard to the Conference will be governed by that of its ally.

SERVIA.

Vienna, Oct. 2 "Daily Chronicle".—The war fever is subsiding even in Belgrade, and the excitement is dying out, although perhaps only temporarily, Servians set great hopes upon their Foreign Minister's European journey. If this proves a failure the results may be dangerous. The Crown Prince said yesterday: "If Milanovitch returns empty-handed, war is unavoidable. We must make the sacrific of waiting, but if it is believed at Vienna that all is over here, a great mistake is being made."

Belgrade, Oct. 21 (Reuter).—The Skupshtina unanimously passed the second reading of the Army Estimates providing for 640,000£., not one of the 133 deputies present voting against it.

At the close of the sitting the President adjourned the Skupshtina indefinitely, but asked the deputies to remain in Belgrade, so as to be at hand when needed.

Belgrade, Oct. 21 ("Times").—I learn from an authoritative source that the decision of Servia to demand territorial compensation for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is irrevocable. This is regarded as a question vitally affecting the future of Servia, Montenegro, and the whole Serb race. Reorganised Turkey cannot be expected to surrender any portion of the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar, and as Austria has abandoned her rights in this district, as well as the projected railway from Uvatz to Mitrovitza, Servia is willing to allow it to remain under Turkish sovereignty. The junction of the Servian and Montenegrin frontiers can, therefore, only be brought about by the withdrawal of Austria from the southern portion of Bosnia, as explained in the "Times" of Oct. 19, and the division of this region between the two Serb States. On this Servia and, doubtless, Montenegro will insist as a "sine qua non."

THE AGRAM INCIDENT.

Budapest, Oct. 21 (Reuter.)—The Austro-Hungarian Minister at Cettigne has been instructed to convey to Prince Nicholas and the Montenegrin Government the sincere regret of the Austro-Hungarian Government for the unfortunate misunderstanding resulting in the detention of General Vukotitch at Agram, while on his way to Belgrade.

Oct. 23.—The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" says that, so far as questions of foreign policy are concerned, the Turkish Press and the educated public of the capital have in great measure recovered their spirits. In well-informed circles it is believed that if the financial question framed by Bulgaria's declaration of independence can be settled, the conclusion of a Turco-Bulgarian agreement before the actual conference is certain. In that case, the assembled Powers would merely be asked to sanction the arrangements entered into by the two States. Austria's attitude, and consequently that of Germany, remains unchanged.

The organ of the Committee of Union and Progress has published a manifesto declaring that the first aim of the committee is the salvation of the fatherland, for which, and for constitutional liberty, they will make any sacrifice. The manifesto asserts that the army and the committee represent the great majority of the Ottoman nation, and are able at any moment to exterminate the partisans of autocracy and tyranny.

In the House of Commons on Oct. 24 Sir E. Grey, in reply to questions standing in the names of Capt. Faber and Mr. Lynch, made a brief statement regarding the contemplated conference of the Powers. He explained that the object of the negotiations now proceeding was to secure some agreement on a programme for the settlement of the difficulties which had been created by resent events in the Balkans. Turkey being the Power most adversely affected by what had taken place, his Majesty's Government trusted that the first object would be to secure compensation for that Power, to safeguard its interests, and to strengthen the new "regime." The approval of the Turkish Government was necessary for the adoption of any programme for submission to a conference, and their views had not yet been expressed upon the suggestions which have been made. The proposal for a conference came in the first place from Turkey. It would be premature to make any statement as to proposals suggested by any individual Power.

"ORIENTAL BARGAINING."

Bulgarian Protest against Payment.

It is now definitely understood that Turkey will adopt the course of laying her case against Austria and Bulgaria before a conference of the powers. It is in consequence of this decision that direct negotiations between the three countries concerned have been terminated. The Turkish attitude is believed in Austria to be due to the promise of British support.

The "Daily Mail's" special correspondent, Mr. Charles E. Hands writes from Constantinople, on October 23:

M. Dimitroff, the Bulgarian emissary, together with M. Stoyanovitch, Director of Bulgarian Posts and Telegraphs, returned to Sofia this afternoon, having finished their mission here. I chatted with M. Dimitroff on his departure. He said: "There is no definite result of our journey, because we had no definite mission; it was merely preparatory to subsequent official discussion."

I understand that M. Dimitroff, both in interviews with the Grand Vizier and at the Foreign Office, endeavoured to represent Bulgaria as resolutely declining to consider the question of compensation for the Rumelian tribute, but this kind of Oriental bargaining the Turks comprehended thoroughly. It is quite understood here that despite her protestations Bulgaria recognises that payment, whether with or without a conference, is inevitable.

Turkish opinion favours a conference more, as the motives underlying the various endeavours to prevent it are the more suggestive. Endeavours to establish a basis for Austro-Turkish direct negotiations have failed.

"There must be a conference," the Grand Vizier said to-day. "An agreement to refer compensation for the Oriental Railway seizure to a special commission may be represented elsewhere as a step in the direction of a general agreement, rendering a conference unnecessary, but it is not regarded so here, since that matter was easily adjustable from the first."

Constantinople remains quiet. In spite of alarmist predictions, last night's great crowd in the Mosque of St. Sophia, in connection with the Fast of Ramazan, did not produce any disorder. In Stamboul to-day the Sultan paid his weekly visit to the Mosque, and the Selamlik (assembly of officials and masculine visitors) was a brilliant spectacle, but there was no excitement. I observed, however, that Ottoman subjects were rigidly excluded from the places the Sultan passed which were close to the route from Yi diz Palace to the Mosque hard by. The Sultan seemed to me less apprehensive in manner than the Grand Vizier, who sat in the same carriage facing him.

Drafts from Asia Minor and reserves have arrived to strengthen the garrison. There was some alarm to-day on account of telegrams received by Armenian merchants from friends in Salonica announcing "We are safe." This was interpreted as indicating some disturbance there, but the Committee of Union and Progress has not received any confirmation. Still, the general feeling is that the situation is unstable. Next week's Great Bairam festival, which marks the end of the Ramazan Fast may clarify it.

REBUFF TO AUSTRIA.

GREAT BRITAIN BLAMED FOR TURKEY'S ACTION.

Vienna, Oct. 23.

The Foreign Office received to-day from the Porte a Note of yesterday's date saying that Turkey has accepted the proposal for a conference of the Powers, and that a continuation of separate negotiations with Austria is therefore inopportune.

A high official of the Foreign Office informed me that the Note has caused the greatest surprise. That it was unexpected is shown by Baron Aerenthal's statement to the delegations yesterday. "We had," continued my informant, "every reason to believe that the pourparlers were progressing satisfactorily, and that Turkey had resigned herself to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and would be content with the restoration of Novi Bazar. Turkey has suddenly changed her mind. This is undoubtedly due to outside influence acting on the Government, and on public opinion in Constantinople, with a view to forcing the hand of the Government.

"This influence is synonymous with Great Britain. We confess that we do not understand the motive. Great Britain wants the conference according to her own ideas, and as the conference threatened no danger, we were agreed in principle, at any rate. The attitude of Great Britain toward separate negotiations between Turkey and Austria is all the more incomprehensible, inasmuch as the pourparlers between Turkey and Bulgaria were suggested by Great Britain's confederate France.

"We do not believe this is the last word of Turkey. If the Porte does not change its mind with regard to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the conference is doomed, Austria will take no part in the conference unless certain pending questions are settled beforehand between Turkey and ourselves. We are convinced that Turkey does not stand alone in this matter.

"The breaking off of pourparlers would make very doubtful the surrender of Novi Bazar to the Ottoman Empire."

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Official Correspondence.

Further correspondence relating to legislation affecting Asiatics in the Transvaal has been published as a Blue Book. Early in March the Secretary of State for India, in a letter to the Colonial Office, hoped that Lord Elgin then Colonial Secretary would impress upon the Government of the Transvaal the great importance of so administering the law as to remove the notion, "now widely prevalent in India," that British Indian subjects resident in the Transvaal were exposed to vexations treatment, and that his Majesty's Government was unable to protect them. Enclosed in this communication was a despatch from Lord Minto's Government, in which it was strongly urged that the condition of our Indian subjects in South Africa was most unsatisfactory. In reply, Lord Elgin pointed out that Lord Minto's despatch was written before the settlement of matters immediately in the dispute under the Asiatic Law Amendment Act of 1907. Nevertheless, the despatch was forwarded to the Governor of the Transvaal, and was laid before the Ministers.

On Sept. 9 Lord Crewe, now Secretary of State for the Colonies sanctioned the Asiatics Registration Amendment Act, at the same time expressing a hope that the concessions made would have the effect of terminating the controversy. Two days before Lord Selborne, the Governor, had writttten:—

"I agree with my Ministers that the attitude both of the Government and of the Opposition has been entirely reasonable in this matter. Not only have they carried out the agreement, which came into force last February, to the letter, but they have made all the further concessions which they could possibly make to conciliate Asiatic sentiment. It is not easy to resist the conclusion that Mr. Gandhi and his friends were not very anxious to arrive at a settlement. At present the passive resistance movement continues; but there are, I am informed, grounds for thinking that the rank and file of the Asiatic community do not entirely share the views of their leaders, and that, in the absence of any reasonable justification for it, the agitation will die a natural death before long."

MEETING OF INDIANS IN LONDON.

An indignation meeting, largely attended by Indians resident in this country, was held on Oct. 16 at Caxton Hall, Westminster, in connection with the present Indian situation in South Africa.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, who presided, said that if there was ever a gathering to which the appellation "an all-India gathering" could be applied that meeting was one, for it represented an all-India movement. There was no question which had agitated all India for the last ten years to such an extent as did the question of the treatment of Indians in South Africa. It was a matter which had aroused the keenest interest, not only in India, but throughout the British Empire and the civilised world. No chapter in the history of any nation would reveal to future generations such an ignoble story as that of the treatment of their civilized, loyal, and ancient people under the British flag. The promises made at the time of the South African war by responsible Ministers that as soon as the war was over the necessary relief would be granted to the Indians resident in the colony had not only remained unfulfilled, but matters had become worse. Under the British administration the Boer influence began to settle, and to the intense disgust and surprise of all India it was found that the old Boer regulation were going to be systematised and put into drastic action. (Shame.) Unnecessary humiliation and indignity had been inflicted by this little snobbish Boer community upon 300,000,000 of the people of India, who had known more centuries of civilisation than they had years. Every kind of indignity had been heaped upon them, and Mr. Gandhi, a man who would be an ornament to any nation, had been flung into prison and made to break stones for the repair of roads. It was a record which future generations of Englishmen would read with shame. (Cheers.) The question had now passed the stage of argument, appeal, or petition. A duty lay upon them which, if it remained unfulfilled, would ripen into a great danger throughout India. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lala Lajpat Rai moved the following resolution:—"That this public meeting of the people of India now residing in Great Britain strongly protests against the principle and trend of legislation affecting the rights and liberties of their countrymen in the British Colonies generally, and in South Africa specially, and condemns the treatment accorded to them as repugnant to the elementary rights of human beings." He said that this was a question which was going to test the sincerity of the Western civilisation. It was time that British statesmen realised the gravity of the situation. Their people were receiving in the Colonies treatment sufficient to make men mad. They must not forget that their destiny lay in their own hands. Was their country to be made a dumping-ground for people who treated them like heathens? Let them remember that might was right.

Mr. J. M. Parikh seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Saklatwala, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, in moving a resolution expressing sympathy with Mr. Gandhi and his compatriots, said that the solution of the difficulty lay with the people of India, who must enforce their primary right as human beings. If ever India became a self-administered, self legislated, and self protected India, then it would not be in the power of any colony or of any mother empire to set their rights at naught in the way they were being set a naught to-day in a colony of the British Empire. (Cheers.) Every stroke of Mr. Gandhi's hammer on the stones meant a stroke on the shackles which bound their country; every piece of stone severed from another piece by that hammer was a link removed from the chain which bound them to the mother country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sawarkar seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Another resolution expressed the hope that the boycott movement already started in India would be further strengthened.

NO VOTES FOR WIVES.

Mr. Birrell's Confessions.

London, Oct, 24.

Miss Annie Kenney headed a Suffragette deputation to Mr. Birrel at Bristol yesterday. Mr. Birrell said he had never doubted that spinsters and widows engaged in the industrial world, well-to do, managing their own affairs or earning their own living should have the vote. But he never acceded to the view that married women had the same claim.

A considerable number of members of the Government were strongly opposed to women's suffrage at all. Some he supposed, were in favour of the enfranchisement of women irrespective of whether married or not, and others desired to confine the vote to women who had never been married, or whose husbands had departed. He did not intend to resign because he was not in agreement on this subject with some of his colleagues.

The view taken by the Prime Minister and Mr. Birrell thought it represented the true political situation was that this matter could be treated only in a general Reform Bill.

Miss Kenney: Will you bring pressure to bear on our great enemy, Mr. Asquith: He is the Sultan of this country.

Mr. Birrell only smiled.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

Indian and Eastern Awards.

The following are among the list of awards at the Franco-British Exhibition:—

Classes 1-6.—Group of Education.—Diploma for Grand Prize. Major-Gen. Waterhouse, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Eastern Telegraphic Company, London School of Tropical Medicine, Haileybury College, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Class 11.—Typography, &c.—Group 3.—Diploma of Honour.—W. Griggs and Sons (India). Diploma for Silver Medal.—Incorporated National Lending Library for the Blind, S. H. Contractor (India.)

Class 12.—Photography, &c.—Group 3.—Diploma for Grand Prize.—Major-Gen. Waterhouse.

Class 13.—Books, Book-binding, Newspapers, &c. —Group 3.—Diploma of Honour.—Proprietor "Industrial India."

Class 29.—Models, Plans, and Drawings of Public Works.—Group 6A.—Diploma for Grand Prize. —Public Works Dept., India.

Class 30.—Carriages and Wheelwrights, Work, &c.—Group 6B.—Diploma for Gold Medal.—B. Press, Pestonjee.

Class 32.—Railway and Tramway Plant, &c.—Group 6c.—Diploma for Grand Prize.—Government of India Railway, Assam Railway Company, Bengal and Nagpore Railway, East India Railway Company North-Western of India Railway Company, Eastern Railway, Bengal State Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Class 39.—Vegetable Food Products, &c.—Group 7.—Diploma for Grand Prize.—Indian Tea Association. Diploma of Honour.—Pabojan Tea Company. E.C., Budla Bella Tea Company, Moran Tea Company. Diploma for Gold Medal.—Soom Tea Company, Moabund Tea Company, Majuli Tea Company (Limited), Amalgamated Tea Estates Company, Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company, Consolidated Tea and Lands Company (Limited), Sudda Road Tea Company (Limited), Badulipar Tea Company, Assam Frontier Tea Company, Assam Company. Diploma for Silver Medal.—Lukwah Tea Company, Amgoories Tea Estates (Limited) Doom Dooma Tea Company, Tara Tea Company (Limited), Chulway Tea Company, E.C. Bordubi Tea Company (Limited), Tukoar Tea Company, Tingri Tea Company, Ragmai Tea Company, Borelli Tea Company, Attarsekhat Tea Company (Limited), Doolia Tea Company, Jokai (Assam) Tea Company, Jaipore Tea Company (Limited). Jhanzie Tea Association (Limited), Baraoora (Sylhet) Tea Company. Diploma for Bronze Medal.—Chargola Tea Association, Buxar Doors Tea Company, Akiabara Tea Company, Joninga Valley Tea Company, Niedeem Tea Company (Limited), Lungla (Sylhet) Tea Company, Looksan Tea Company, Assam Frontier Tea Company, Amo Tea Estate (Sylhet.) Diploma for Honourable Mention.—Euskerpore Tea Company, Ellenbarrie Tea Company, Gungaram Tea Company (Limited) Telispara Tea Company.

Classes 41 and 54.—Non-edible Agricultural Products, &c.—Group 7.—Diploma for Grand Prize—The Governmet (India). Crediet Foncier of Maurities, Diploma of Honour.—Caneskind Botanics Gardens (India). Diploma for Gold Medal.—Agavee Fibre Company (India), Dhulia Farm (India), Dharwal Farm (India).

Class 42.—Useful Insects and their Products, &c.—Group 7.—Diploma of Honour.—Museum Desjardins (Mauritius).

Class 50—Products of the Cultivation of Forests and of Forest Industries.—Group 9.—Diploma for Gold Medal.—Forestry Dept. (Government, India), woods and Forests Dept. (Mauritius). Diploma for Honourable Mention.—The Reporter on Economic Products to Government of India.

Class 59.—Sugar and Confectionery, Condiments &c.—Group 10.—Deploma for grand Prize.—Credit Foncier of Mauritius. Diploma of Honour.—Credit Foncier of Mauritius, Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Pieter Both Estate), Lafourdonnaise Estate (Mauritius), Mauritius Sugar Estate. Dioloma for Gold Medal.—Venceatachellum, Sreekissen Dutt, Mauritius Sugar Estate Company. Diploma for Silver Medal.—Mornaogee, Poonjiajee and Sons, Penang Sugar Company, Union Sugar Estate (Mauritius). Diploma for Bronze Medal.—Dorabji Umrigar Gulbai, Pekin Condiment Company.

Class 66.—Fixed Decoration of Public Buildings and Houses.—Group 12A.—Diploma for Silver Medal.—F. D. Daroowalla, Munstid Feroz-ud-Deen.

Class 69.—Furniture, Tables, Chairs, &c.—Group 12B.—Diploma of Honour.—Mysore State Durbar, Naidu Raghavala, B.P. Diploma for Silver Medal. —Manlo Bakhoh, Habib, Joo and Sons, Jabar Khan, Byramji Curetji, Mayo School of Art, Fateh Singh, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, (Madras), Madura Technical Institute, Janam Bas Karan Chand. Diploma for Bronze Medal.—Ardeshir and Co., Tahkir Singh, Ala Singh, L. Khansah Lal Brij Lal. Diploma for Honourable Mention.—Tocah and Co. (Limited).

Class 70.—Carpets, Tapestries, Oilcloths, Linoleums.—Group 12B.—Diploma for Grand Prize.—Superintendent Central Prison (Poona), H. H the Mir of Khairpore State. Diploma of Honour.—Superintendent Central Gaol (Bikanir). Diploma for Silver Medal.—Government of India, Coimbatore Gaol.

Class 72.—Ceramics, Tiles and Porcelain, Pottery, &c.—Group 12B.—Diploma of Honour—Jaipore State School of Art. Diploma for Silver Medal.—W. Bhumgara and Co., Ardeshir and Co.

Classes 80 and 81.—Machinery employed in the Processes and Preparation of Spinning and Weaving of Cotton and Cotton. Threads and Fabrics.—Group 13. Diploma for Gold Medal. Buckingham Mills (India), Dunbar Mills (India), H.H. the Maharaja of Jaipore (India), Government of India (Industrial Dept.) (India), Thos. Duff and Co. (Limited) (India). Diploma for Silver Medal.—Ardesher and Co. (India), Greaves Cotton Company (India), The Benefit Stores (India), Bhumgara and Co, (India).

Class 82.—Woollen Yarns and Fabrics. Group 13.—Diploma for Grand Prize. H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipore (India).

Class 83.—Silk and Silk Fabrics.—Group 13.—Diploma for Grand Prize.—Cashmere State (India), Government of India (Industrial Dept.) Government of India (Dept. of Economic Products) D. S. Bhattachorti (India), R. K. Sarasvati and Co., (India). Diploma for Silver Medal—Indo-European Trading Syndicate (Limited) (India), R. C. B. Unjanbasar (India).

Class 84.—Lace Embroidery and Lace Making.—Group 13—Diploma of Honour.—Ardishir and Co, Diploma for Gold Medal. Ali Jam (Cashmere), Byramji Cursetji (Bombay). Diploma for Silver Medal.—A. D. Younghusband, C.S.I. Diploma for Bronze Medal—Kidar Narth and Co. (Lucknow.)

Class 87.—Applied Chemistry.—Group 14.—Diploma for Grand Prize.—Burma Oil Company (Limited), Royal Botanical Gardens (India), Salt Dept. Government of India. Diploma of Honour.—Reporter on Economic Products to Government of India.)

Class 89.—Leathers and Skins.—Group 14.—Diploma for Bronze Medal.—School of Art (Jaipore State), Mungli Prasad and Co.

Class 90.—Perfumery, Soaps, &c.—Group 14.—Diploma for Bronze Medal.—S, A. Hosein.

Class 91.—Tobacco and Chemical Matches.—Group 14B.—Diploma of Hon.—Muratti, Sons, and Co. (Limited), Abdulla and Co. (Limited.)

Class 92.—Stationery.—Group 15.—Diploma for Bronze Medal. Allibhoy, Villiers and Sons (India).

Class 94.—Silversmiths' Work and Enamelling. Group 15.—Diploma for Gold Medal.—The Indian Government. Diploma for Bronze Medal.—N. Agar. Diploma for Honourable Mention. Government of Burma. Punnuswamy Pillai

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI.

Dinner at Cambridge.

THERE was a large and representative gathering in the Cambridge Guildhall on Oct. 19, at the farewell dinner given to his Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanager, Prince Ranjitsinhji. The chair was occupied by Lord Clifden, Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire; and the company included Col. W. P. Kennedy, C.S.I. (late Agent of Bombay Government in Kathiawar), Major H. W. Berthon, Mr. C. Mayne (headmaster of the Jam's old school), the Prince's brother and aide-de-camp, Lord Dalmeny, M.P., Mr. Arthur Priestley, M.P., Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sir E. T. Candy, C.S.I., the Master of Downing College, Mr. A. Bruce-Joy, Canon Pemberton, the Rev. A. H. F. Boughey, Comte de Borchgrave d'Altena, the Mayor of Cambridge, Dr. W. G. Grace, Mr. E. M. Grace, the Hon. F. S. Jackson, Mr. A. C. Maclaren, Mr. H. L. Simms, Mr. G. J. V. Weigall, Mr. C. L. A. Smith, Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, Mr. C. B. Fry, Mr. K. G. Macleod, Mr. G. W. Beldam, Mr. C. Pigg, Messrs. E. Arnold, J. T. Hearne, T. Hayward, A. A. Lilley, G. Cox, and J. Vine, Mr. S. Hargreaves Mr. W. Richards, Mr. F. D. Morton, Mr. J. J. Briscoe, Mr. B. Chennell, Mr. G. H. Verrall, Mr. W. B. Redfern, Mr. G. Stace, Mr. W. P. Spalding, Mr. Oscar Browning, Mr. G. Cunningham. Mr. G. A. Johnson, and many others.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who was unable to be present at the dinner, wrote :—"I would gladly do anything to show my regard and respect for my friend the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, who is equally charming as a cricketer and as a man. But unfortunately, on Oct. 19 I have to be in Scotland, in order to fulfil a long-standing engagement at Edinburgh on the 20th."

Lord Harris, who was invited to propose the toast of the Jam Sahib's health, wrote that he regretted very deeply his inability to attend owing to his public duties.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P., who was detained by a political engagement, sent his best wishes for the success of the gathering.

Lord Hawke wrote :—"I have long been engaged for a fortnight's visit to Scotland, and I very much regret to say it clashes with the complimentary dinner to my great and distinguished friend the Jam Sahib. I have had the very great pleasure of being his guest in India, where he has given me the best of sport after big game. I yield to no one in my admiration for him as a cricketer, so I am doubly sorry I cannot join you in wishing him "bon voyage" and in expressing the sincere hope of all his friends that ere very long we may have the pleasure of welcoming him to England once more. I need scarcely say I am sure you will have a most enthusiastic gathering."

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University (Dr. A. J. Mason) wrote :—"I much regret that I shall be unable to take part in the dinner to the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar on Oct. 19. I hope that you will kindly express my sense of what His Highness has done, and will, I am sure, continue to do in promoting that comradeship between Indians and Englishmen which, as Sir Francis Younghusband impressed upon us a few years ago in his Rede Lecture, is the right and proper relationship for us to cultivate."

In giving the toast of the evening, "Our Guest," Mr. Arthur Priestley, M.P., said the Jam Sahib's cricket career was within the knowledge of every schoolboy in the Anglo-Saxon world, Speaking of the Jam's position as one of the ruling Princes of India, Mr. Priestley said that those familiar with India must realise that these ruling Chiefs were an essential element in the government of that country, and that sympathy and good understanding between them and the Home Government were of the utmost importance. The Jam Sahib through his education and personal associations, had had great opportunities of studying English life, which must be of inestimable value in the administration of his great domain. Thousands and tens of thousands were present with them in spirit that night to wish their guest God-speed, confident that the same qualities which won him supremacy on the cricket field would stand him in good stead in the administration of State affairs.

The toast was received with the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow."

On rising to respond for the toast, which was accompanied by musical honours, His Highness was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. No words, of his he said, could adequately express his feelings. Had he the gift of oratory possessed by his old friend Mr. Priestley, or had he been Lord Curzon or Lord Rosebery, he might possibly have given vent adequately to his feelings ; but what he lacked in speech, he trusted they would accept as coming from his heart. (Applause.) That was indeed a most remarkable occasion for him. It was the second time in his career in this country that he had had the honour of being banquetted by this old and truly beloved, by him, town of Cambridge. (Cheers.) Mr Priestley had proposed his health in a way worthy of his old family bard, or an Eastern poet, with the superlatives applied tot he list of his virtues. (Laughter.) It was no exaggeration to say that in the honour which Cambridge had conferred upon him a second time he felt he had been put upon the "gadi" of Jamnagar a second time by the people of this country. (Applause.) Whereas the first time it was a formal acknowledgment of the decree of the suzerain power in his own territory, this was a voluntary act of the people of this country to shew their very kind appreciation of his twenty years' stay in this country. (Applause.) Might he go further and say that the honour signified that that the citizens of Cambridge with whom he had lived for two decades had appreciated his residence among them—(cheers)—in foul weather and in fair weather, and that they welcomed him as an old fellow-eitizen—(applause)—as an old friend—(applause)—and, should he add ? as an Indian brother of the Empire. (Renewed applause.) The gathering twelve years ago was just as representative as this and he felt very proud to have that honour conferred upon him as a cricketer. But it was that latter fact which made his feelings very deep and sincere and made the responsibility when he took his administrative charge in a way lighter because he knew he had their blessings and good wishes. (Applause.) He remembered as if it were to-day the remarkably brilliant speech of the venerable Master, Dr. Butler. (Applause.) He much regretted his absence and much appreciated the kind reference made by the Master to himself—perhaps from him more than from any other man, because he would always regard him as one of his wisest counsellors and friends. Mr. Priestley, in his reference to

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had imposed upon him a rather difficult task. There was a time before he assumed the responsible position of a ruler of the Indian Empire when he might say things without caring much whether they brought a little unpleasantness to those in authority or not, but now they would see that being in a position of trust and responsibility, he could ill-afford to say things which might not be rightly understood by those who had greater responsibilities than his. (Applause.) He was speaking, both on his own behalf and on behalf of those brother Chiefs whose friendship he long enjoyed before he became one of them, and there were no finer set of men in India, more loyal, and who had a sterner idea of their duties than the present reigning Chiefs of India (Applause.) It was only the other day that he was talking to a retired and very distinguished general of the British Army, who told him in all sincerity that the existence of the ruling princes in India was now considered by those in authority an essential feature of the Government of India. (Applause.) He was quite sure that that feeling had created a loyalty of which they had no conception. To those in England theKing of England was a constitutional monarch, and when he was a good monarch as our present King was—(applause)—they should respect him more and love him more. To Indians his Majesty was more than that. He was there, to Indians, by Divine right, and they would do any mortal thing for him. (Cheers.) As long as there was a monarch in England, he for one looked to the future continuance of the present relations with the most optimistic and cheerful view. It must not be forgotten that the Government of India owed them something. If they were to pay their proper homage to their King, it was only right that in return their authority should be respected, and that they should receive assistance in the carrying out of the authority from the Crown. (Applause.) He was one of those who believed in the full justice and honesty of purpose of the British Government in India—(applause)—and he was happy to say that when he was a cadet of his own house, and now that he was chief, his relations with the British officers in the past had been, and were in the present, most cordial, friendly, and sincere. (Applause.) He would go further and say there was not a service in the wide world which did its duty in a foreign land—foreign in the sense that they belonged to a different race, but common in the sense that they had common interests—with more sense of

JUSTICE AND HONESTY

of purpose than the military and civil services of India. (Applause.) He was very proud to give utterance to that thought in the presence of some very distinguished officers. He did not for a moment say that mistakes had not been made in the administration of India. The world had known no perfect government, but sometimes he thought it was wise that even Cæsar should unbend and acknowledge an error, and therein he thought the Government of India might occasionally grant a concession. (Applause.) In acknowledging the kindness with which references to himself had been made, his Highness said that in whatever he had achieved he owed a great deal to those who had taught him, whether it was cricket or learning in the University. (Applause.) He would not pause for a long time on the learning and would go on directly to cricket (Laughter and applause.) When he saw the noblest of eriketers around him, they could imagine that any student with a desire to learn could pick up a great deal and try to imitate them. They were all very proud to see with them Dr. Grace—(cheers)—whose long and honourable connection with the game of cricket would stand always unrivalled, as it had been unrivalled in the past, and it would be a long time, if the time ever came, before anybody could be called a peer of Dr. Grace. (Applause.) Twelve years ago, when a reference was made with regard to cricket and its happy associations in the Imperial sense, he must acknowledge that he was rather diffident and doubtful, but his doubts had since then been cleared, as he would try to prove in a small way. After eleven years continued stay in this country, and on his return from Australia, he went back to India in 1898, and on that occasion the citizens of Calcutta presented him with an address. He would like to read a small passage from that address. He valued this inasmuch as there had been a lot of unpleasant incidents and seditions writings in the part. The address contained these words: "You have raised India in the esteem of the English people, and made India love the noble race that inhabits the British Isles." (Applause.) Not a bad thing from a seditious lot of people. (Laughter and applause.) The

ENEMIES OF OUR KING

were also the enemies of the Indians, and no sensible or educated man or ruling Chief in India could possibly encourage or for a moment think that the Western modes of annihilation from Russia, Spain, or on the Continent could for one moment be allowed to take place in India, and all the measures the Government of India could take to crush that kind of dastardly act would be welcomed by all the patriots of India. (Applause.) He thought it would be wrong to jump to the conclusion that because there were a few mischievous people in the great population—and there were bound to be a lot of mischievous people in a population of 280 millions—that India was disloyal. When they read from day to day there were malcontents in England, might he not make an apology for the malcontents of India ? (Applause.) There was one thing he would like to point out, merely as his own suggestion, rather than as a proved fact, that he thought we as an Empire ought to treat all British subjects alike. (Hear, hear.) The doors to Indian people had been unfortunately shut in Australia in Canada and in South Africa. ("Shame!") He could not but regret it, and he thought that the Home Government ought to try and make out some scheme by which Indians could give their labour and trade in our colonies. (Applause.) He honestly believed that the present agitation in India arose, not so much from any dislike to British Government, because they saw from British Government peace, pregress, and the prosperity, and the boons of education, but when people got no employment they were apt, as in this country, to brew mischief, and that gave the malcontents of India the chance of doing so. His stay in England now was very short indeed. He would leave with a very sorrowful heart. At the same time, as they must be aware, he was starting on a new career with this one ideal—to do his duty to his country and his people, to uphold the honour of his house and race, to maintain the unity of our common Empire, and to show unswerving loyalty to the person of his Sovereign. (Loud cheers.) With the simple and sincere expression, "Gentlemen, I again thank you," His Highness resumed his seat amid another outburst of cheering.

Sir A. Conon Doyle proposed "Our Indian Empire," to which Sir E. T. Candy spoke.

The Rev. A. H. F. Boughey, Senior Dean of Trinity College, Treasurer Cambridge University Cricket Club, proposed the toast of "County Cricket and Famous Cricketers," which was acknowledged by Dr. W. G. Grace, Lord Dalmeny, Mr. A. C Maclaren, Mr. C. B. Fry, Mr. H. G. Leveson-Gower, Mr. K. G. Macleod, Mr. H. Simms of Sussex, and others.

The Master of Downing (Professor Howard Marsh) proposed the health of the Chairman, and Lord Clifden replied.

THE Chinese Minister, speaking at the Colchester Oyster Feast, declared that the necessary qualification of a diplomat was to keep his mouth shut. As oysters had a similar habit, the moral was always impressed upon him when he ate them.

AN extraordinary demand has arisen in the eastern counties for second-hand Bibles. The older and dirtier the better. They are used to manufacture evidence of age in the case of old-age pensions. A woman who produced a Bible to prove her age as being seventy-six omitted to tear out the title-page, which showed the Bible was printed in 1895.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

The M. P. and the Comely Damsel.

THE Women's Social and Political Union held an "At Home" at Queen's Hall, London, on Oct. 19, when a large crowd outside witnessed the arrival of Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond. The guests were received by Mrs Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst. Miss Christabel Pankhurst was presented with a bouquet.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who presided, said they had met to hear Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst perhaps for the last time for a few weeks or months. They were glad, satisfied, and thankful for the result of Tuesday's demonstration. There was no injury to life or damage to property, and the only bill against them was for two windows broken. They held up the traffic, as they said they would, for four hours, and they "rushed" the House of Commons in the person of one woman. With regard to the latter event Members of Parliament now talked about a lack of honour among women. That, she thought, was rather like the pot calling the kettle smutty. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence then referred to the following incident :

As a guest at dinner in the Leathersellers' Hall on Thursday night, Mr. J. Tudor Walters, M. P., gave an amusing account of a recent experience. Walking across Palace Yard, he said, he imagined himself to be alone, when a constable suddenly asked him, "Is this lady with you, sir?" Looking round, he beheld a comely and charming damsel of some eighteen or nineteen summers close to his shoulder. When he remonstrated she produced a card bearing the words "Votes for Women." (Laughter.) The policeman ordered her to leave, but instead of obeying, added Mr. Walters, "she made a bound towards me and embraced me round the neck. (Laughter.) I exclaimed, 'My dear girl, you must not do that'; but it took two or three stalwart custodians of the law to separate us. (Laughter.) I fancy if these things are going to occur in the future there will be even greater competition for membership of the House of Commons than there is at the present time."

That story, said Mrs. Lawrence, was an attack upon the honour of the women—an honour which had been established before the world. It would not do in a woman's movement if every woman could not show a stainless reputation. If there had been a scandal in the life of any of the women it would have been drugged into the light of day. Since this story had emerged from the walls of the the smoking room of the House of Commons and had been published broadcast before decent people in the ordinary world, she was going to deal with it. To Mr. Tudor Walters she said openly and publicly and she would maintain it to his face, "You shameful liar. (Great applause.) How dare you invent a story like this to dishonour women!"

Miss Christabel Pankhurst urged the women to continue to press their claims and not to be led away by the Reform Bill which the Government said might be introduced. The private member in the House of Commons had now become a nonentity compared with what he was in the old days. He was like the button on the back of a frock coat, which had a use once but which was now merely a relic.

Mrs. Pankhurst, dealing with the attack which had been made upon the suffragists, said that if they had gone into the private lives of Members of Parliament and Cabinet Ministers and sought and found —as they might have found—reason to support them in their demand there would have been reasonable excuse for them in the fact that they were outlaws and had no legitimate means of furthering their methods, but the women paid no heed to the scurrilous attacks which had been made upon their public and personal honour. She was one of those who at one time interviewed Members of Parliament, but it had been left to her own daughter to prove to her the faithlessness of politicians. Now she felt less degraded in the dock and when being dragged through the streets by police than she did when she used to face the condescending smiles and sneers of Members of Parliament.

MINISTERS AT BOW STREET.

At Bow Street Police Court, on October, 21, the charge against Mrs. and Miss C. Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond of issuing a handbill inciting the public to "rush" the House of Commons was further investigated. The defendants opened their case by calling as witnesses Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. H. Gladstones, Home Secretary. These gentlemen were questioned at length, principally by Miss Pankhurst, but many of the questions were disallowed by the Magistrate or remained unanswered by the witnesses as not in order or raising mere matters of opinion. Several witnesses were afterwards called by the defendants to show that on the night of the Suffragist demonstration at the House of Commons the crowd showed no disposition to violence. Miss Pankhurst submitted to the Magistrate that the prosecution had taken a wrong course, and that he had no power to bind the defendants over.

Shortly before seven o'clock the Magistrate adjourned the Court for ten minutes. When the proceedings were resumed Superintendent Wells was recalled, and Miss Pankhurst intimated that she had a large number of witnesses ready to give evidence. At half-past seven the three defendants were remanded until Oct. 24 on the same bail as previously.

The seventeen women and one man who had been remanded from last week for obstructing the police on Oct. 13 were remanded on bail.

PRESIDENTIAL FIGHT.

Cabinet "Spellbinders."

New York, Oct. 23.

Mr. Roosevelt decided to-day to mobilise the entire Cabinet as a special force of "spellbinders" on behalf of Mr. Taft. At an important Cabinet meeting the prospects of the campaign now rapidly coming to an end were debated in detail. There was general agreement that Ohio is in peril of being lost to the Republican cause.

To Ohio accordingly the Postmaster-General, Mr. Meyer, a brilliant campaigner, is about to depart post haste with Senator Depew, who has cancelled all engagements in Virginia and other States in order to help in saving Ohio.

Betting all over the country continues to be in favour of Mr. Taft. At the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel two wagers of dols. 26,250 (£5,250) were placed, one that Mr. Bryan would not carry New York State the other that Mr. Chanler, the Democratic candidate for the State Governorship, would beat Mr. Hughes, the Republican. At the St. Louis dols. 75,000 (£15,000) has been wagered, 2 to 1 on Mr. Taft. In Chicago the betting is 5 to 1 on Taft and 7 to 2 on Bryan.

The Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Delaware has publicly pronounced that if he is elected he will marry a girl from that part of the country supplying the largest number of Democratic votes.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Oct. 17.

Royal Naval Reserve—Probationary Sub-Lieut R. W. Day has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant July 1.

Royal Marine Forces.—The undermentioned retired officer is removed from the Reserve of officers Royal Marines, on account of age :—Major F. C.O., Johnson, Royal Marine Light Inf. Oct 19.

Oct. 19.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Dec. 8, 1903, Commander F. L. Attenborough has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Oct. 16. In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of May 13, 1901, Lieut. H. Spencer has been transferred to the Emergency List Sept 23.

Royal Naval Reserve.—In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Engineer E. Gordon has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of chief engineer Oct. 17.

War Office Oct. 20.

Commands and Staff.

Col (temporary Brig.-Gen.) W.F.L. Lindsay, C.B., D.S.O., from commanding Royal Art., third division, to be inspector of Royal Horse and Royal Field Art. and to retain the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Major-Gen A. N. Rochfort, C.B., C.M.G. ; Col. F. C. Heath, from an assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters, to be inspector of Royal Eng., and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Major-Gen. G. Barker, C.B. ; Col. J. L. Irvine, from half-pay to be an assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters, vice Col. temporary Brig-Gen. F. C. Heath Oct. 1.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of March 19, 1901:—Capt. C. J. Maxwell retires on retired pay. Dated March 20, 1901, but not to draw any retired pay prior to Sept. 24, 1906.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col R G McQ McLeod, D S O, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay Oct 19; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A B Helyar, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay Oct 21. The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—J F Cadell, vice R G McQ McLeod, D S O, Oct 19; R St C Lecky, vice A B Helyar Oct 21.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut J H Leveson-Gower resigns his commission Oct 21.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regt.—Capt M M Haldane is seconded for service on the Staff Sept 24.

The Cheshire Regt—Lieut J A H L Tinling resigns his commission Oct 21.

The East Surrey Regt—Supernumerary Capt C R T Hopkinson to be captain, vice W H Paterson, promoted Oct 20.

The Border Regt—Lieut B E Hervey-Bathurst resigns his commission Oct 21.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—Capt W R E Annesley retires on retired pay Oct 21.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.—Capt E H Norman is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Oct 3.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt.—Capt H B Fisher is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry. Supernumerary Capt M L Formby to be captain, vice H B Fisher Oct 1.

The Durham Light Inf.—Supernumerary Capt B C Fairfax to be captain, in succession to Major R W L McMahon, who hold a Staff appointment Oct 1.

The Highland Light Inf.—Supernumerary Lieut W C Leckie-Eving to be lieutenant, vice W A Malcolm, resigned Oct 20.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Qrmr and Honorary Major M Glynn is placed on retired pay Oct 19.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Service Corps—Major H.S. Peeke is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (Oct. 18).

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev. R.C.L. Williams, B.A., to be chaplain to the forces, fourth class (Oct. 20).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss L.E. Schneider to be Staff nurse (provisionally) (Oct. 3.)

Memoranda.

Col. H. A. Scott, commanding Western Coast Defences, is placed on retired pay (Oct. 21). The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colonels :—H.W.G. Graham, D.S.O., 5th (Royal Irish Lancers ; H.N.M. Thoyts, 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars (Oct. 19) Sir J.P. Wood, Bart., the Border Regt. (Oct. 20). Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. E. Lines, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the honorary rank of major (Oct. 4). Ridingmr. and Honorary Lieut. C.B. Wilkins. Royal Horse Art., is granted the honorary rank of captain (Oct. 19).

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surg-Lieut-Col E A Rawson, having reached the prescribed limit of age, ceases to belong to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers Sept 27.

Special Reserve.

Royal Field Artillery.

The Kent Royal Field Art—J F Roche to be second lieutenant on probation Sept 30.

Infantry Battalions.

5th Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt, Royal Canadians—Lieut E G T Currey, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians, to be adjutant, vice Capt B J Jones, and is granted the temporary rank of captain while so employed Oct 5.

6th Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—F B H Drummond to be second Lieutenant on probation Sept 22.

Admiralty 21st October.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, Engineer Rear-Admiral John Evans Chase have been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 19th October.

Consequent thereon, the following promotion has been made from the same date viz:—Engineer Captain William Lewis Wishart to be Engineer Rear-Admiral.

In accordance with the provision of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December 1903—

Commander Logon Sutherland Stansfeld has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

Admiralty, 22nd October.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December 1903, and Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—

Commander Arthur Fosberry Holmes has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of Captain. Dated 20th October.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet :—Roger Burges. Dated 15th November. Denis Edward Rahilly. Dated 30th November Cecil Charles Brittain Vacher. Dated 30th January, George Piric Thomson. Dated 29th February, John Valentine Wotton. Dated 15th March, Willam Herbert Standford. Dated 15th March, Francis Hugh Sandford. Dated 30th March, Ronald Wolseley Oldham. Dated 30th May, Robert Douglas Graham. Dated 15th May, Arthur Douglas Harry Dibben. Dated 15th May, John Guy Protheroe Eivian. Dated 15th June, Patrick William Sterling Henderson. Dated 15th June.

The undermentioned Clerks have been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Charles Alfred Clarence Robinson. Dated 1st October, Willian Pierce Butler Cormac. Dated 13th October.

War Office, Whitehall,
23rd October.
Royal Artillery.

Major-General Sir George Tindal Pretyman, K.C.M.G., C.B, to be Colonel Commandant, in succession to General Sir A. B. Kemball, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Royal (late Bombay Artillery, deceased.) Dated 22nd September,

War Office, Whitehall,
23rd October.
Commands and Staff.

Colonel Willam A. Smith, C.B., from a Member of the Ordnance Board, to be Brigadier General to command the Artillery of a Division, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) W. F. L. Lindsay, C.B., D.S.O. Dated 1st October.

Captain William E. Ironside, Royal Artillery, to be a Staff Captain, vice Major C. Gosling, The King's Royal Rifle Corps. Dated 26th September.

Captain Charles A. Antrobus, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir E. P. Leach, V.C., K.C.V.O., C.B., Commanding-in-Chief, Scottish Command. Dated 15th October.

Establishments.

Experimental Staff, Major Francis T. Fisher Royal Artillery, to be Superintendent of Experiments, vice Major A. C. Currie, Royal Artillery. Dated 22nd October.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), the undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 12th September.

Edward N. Bankes, vice F. F. Deakin, retired.

Reginald E D. Milner, vice E. N. Bankes, seconded for service on the Staff.

Second Lieutenant Reginald A. Cooper to be Lieutenant, vice R. E. D. Milner. Dated 12th September,

18th (Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant Frank W. Sopper is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 3rd October.

Second Lieutenant Vivian C. Alcock to be Lieutenant, vice F. W. Sopper. Dated 3rd October.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Henry W. Atchison is seconded as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 6th October.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 12th September.

Frederick W. Robinson, vice G. J. C. Stapylton promoted.

Charles W. W. McLean, vice F. W. Robinson Adjutant.

Captain Stacy F. Stallard to be Adjutant, vice C. C. Robertson, promoted. Dated 16th October.

Royal Garrison Artillery, The undermentioned Officers of the Indian Ordnance Department retire on an Indian Pension. Dated 1st October :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmond S. F. Walker, Major William W. Cookson.

Lieutenant John L. Forbes is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 10th October.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Colonel, Henry B. N. Adair, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, retires on retired pay. Dated 22nd October.

Captain William G. Hibbert to be Major, vice J S Liddell, retired. Dated 14th October.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—

Ivan Barrington White, vice B. T. H. Croft, resigned. Dated 10th October.

William R. C. Murray, vice J. H. Leveson-Gower resigned. Dated 21st October.

Lieutenant William Spilman Pilcher, from 3rd Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Sir A. L. M. Napier, Bart., resigned. Dated 24th October.

Scots Guards, Captain Neil A. McNeill resigns his Commission. Dated 24th October.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains :—

Nigel H. S. Forgus, vice E. H. B. Baker-Stallards Penoyre, retired. Dated 9th September.

Hugh E. Reid, vice M. M. Haldane, seconded. Dated 24th September.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Gentleman Cadet Ernest Henry Baxter, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant R. M, St. J. Booth, seconded. Dated 24th October.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). Lieutenant Edmund G. S. L'Estrange Malone is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st October.

Gentleman Cadet Philip Ward Barrington Foote, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant E. H. S. Chapman, admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 24th October.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Second Lieutenant Ralph E. Tanner to be Lieutenant, vice N. B. C. B. Grounds, appointed Adjutant 4th Battalion. Dated 25th September.

Second Lieutenant Edmund B. M. Bulkley to be Lieutenant, vice D. Y. Watt, promoted into The Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 17th October.

The Suffolk Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 17th September.

Frederick W. O. Maycock, D.S.O., vice G. H. S. Browne, seconded.

Ernest N. Jourdain, Adjutant, under the provisions of article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907.

Second Lieutenant Stephen W. H. Silver to be Lieutenant, vice F. W. O. Maycock, D.S.O. Dated 17th September.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Richard S. Dyer Bennet to be Lieutenant, vice W. C. Dixon, promoted. Dated 17th October.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Captain George O. M. Furnell is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 3rd October.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lieutenant Everard I. Manders to be Captain, in succession to Major W. F. Hessey, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 18th September.

Lieutenant Patrick Hamilton to be Captain, in succession to Major H. C. Gogarty, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 24th October.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—

Edward P. C. Amphlett, vice W. Barker, promoted. Dated 5th September.

Eric C. Underhill, vice R. W. Pepys, seconded. Dated 19th September.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Second Lieutenant Frederick H. C. McTavish resigns his Commission. Dated 24th October.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Captain Launcelot Simpson, M.V.O., is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st October.

Supernumerary Captain Gordon C. W. Gordon-Han to be Captain, vice L. Simpson, M. V. O. Dated 1st October.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Lieutenant Percy A. Willis resigns his Commission. Dated 24th October.

Second Lieutenant Richard J. Walsh to be Lieutenant, vice E. H. Thirkell-White resigned. Dated 10th October.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Lieutenant Heyworth P. L. Heyworth to be Captain, vice J. F. Giffard, seconded. Dated 11th September.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Henry H. Stoney, vice H. P. L. Heyworth. Dated 11th September, Cecil Fraser, vice E. M. Steward, seconded. Dated 6th October.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire) Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), Seargent-Major Norman Reid to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorory Major M. Glyn, retired, Dated 24th October.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Lieutenant Harold F. Somerville to be Captain, in succession to Major G. Paley, who holds a staff appointment. Dated 8th July.

Second Lieutenant Spencer H Drummond to be Lieutenant, vice H. F. Somerville. Dated 8th July.

Second Lieutenant Norman J. B. Leslie is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 27th September.

Army Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter G. A. Bedford, C. M. G., M. B., from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 19th September.

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Norman Wingate Wingate Saul, Royal Artillery, to be an Ordinance Officer, 4th Class, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 12th October.

Memoranda.

Brevet Colonel William A Smith, C B, to be Colonel. Dated 1st October.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet Colonels :—

Sir Frederic L Nathan, Knt, Superintendent Royal Gunpowder Factory. Dated 1st July.

Charles E Baddeley, Royal Engineers. Dated 22nd October.

Major Harold S Peeke, half-pay, ritires on retired pay. Dated 24th October.

Lieutenant Douglas A Hosford, half-pay, is placed on retired pay. Dated 16th October.

Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant Ernest C H Kennard resigns his Commission. Dated 24th October.

Army Motor Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant Frederick H Dunn-Pattison resigns his Commission. Dated 24th October.

Daniel Arthur Christie to be Lieutenant. Dated 24th October.

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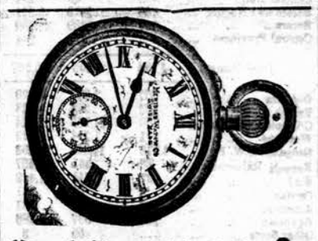

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.] [BOMBAY, Nov 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/2		3/16
3 do. Rentes	96 1/4		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	90 1-2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	82 13/16	1-16	
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 15-16	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 15-16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	49 5-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25.10 1-2		1-2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20.45	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York	4.85 7/8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate,	3 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1/4	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) Is. 3 29/32d. unchgd.

Council Bill:—

Bills on Bombay ...Rs. 300,000 at Is. 3 29-32d.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 30,000 at Is. 3 29/32d.
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 60,000 at Is. 3 29/32d.
Bar Gold.—(per oz.) 77/10 ½ unchanged.
*Closing Tone of Silver.—Firm.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£35,890,000	Dec. £300,000
Public Deposits	£ 6,400,000	Dec. £1,200,000
Other Deposits	£42,450,000	Inc. £1,100,000
Government Securities	£14,700,000	unchgd £ ...
Other Securities	£26,400,000	Inc. £ 700,000
Notes and Gold	£25,390,000	Dec. £ 1,000,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Steady with fair demand.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Dull.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 ,,
Imports	... 5,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	5·03—08 ,,
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...7 15/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.
4·73	4·72	4·71	4·71	4·70

unchanged.

Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.	Jy.-Aug.
4·70	4·70	4·70	4·68

unchanged.

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	63,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	42,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain, ...	..... ,,
Do to Continent	18,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—9·25—10.

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·06—04 } Advanced early on favourable cotton goods situation and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. do. March 8·76—05

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 15-16—unchanged.
Futures—Month of Dec.
Do. do. March 8·71—81
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet 8·72—unchgd.

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi C.I.F. 37 1-2 May-June—London—Value—Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship Nominal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 52 1/4—E. A. & D. Done and buyers.
Brown Cawnpore, 45 3-4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 3/8 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 4s. 9 1-4 Value.

Arrivals :—

R "Rubattino"—"Umsinga."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [6TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
2 Boxes gold Bullions	Rs. 158,600	London	Indian Specie Bank
7 Boxes gold Bullions	466,480	do	National Bank
1 Bag Rupees	1,000	Bhavnagar	A. Manjee
1 case Sovereigns	67,500	London	Cox & Co

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th July.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market has been quieter to-day but quotations have been steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32d. on demand. There has been a small enquiry for Bank bills at the latter rate for the mail. The credit rate has been steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. three months' sight but several Banks would only take bills at 1s. 4 3-32d., but private paper is very scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

On London	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d. to 1s. 4 7/32
Do 2 months' sight—France	166 1-4
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	127 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight....	129½
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	169 1-4

Government Paper :—

The market has been quiet to-day, opening at 94; ready and 94½ for the settlement and closing quiet at 94 9/16 and 94 7/16 for ready and the settlement respectively. Transactions have been on a small scale. Calcutta market opened steady at 94¾ but later advices give their quotation 1/16 lower.

We quote :—

Cash	... .	Rs. 94·9
1st Settlement	,, ...	,, 94·7

Bullion :—

On Thursday the London Bar silver quotations were unchanged at 22 15-16 for ready and for delivery forward in two months. New York was also unchanged at 49 5-8. Locally the market has been irregular. In the morning the ready rate opened at 60 ex-duty, and declined to 59 7-8 but later in the day improved to 60 7-16 ex-duty. The forward quotations fluctuated in sympathy with the ready rate and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver on Duty—Ready	60	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	4	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	27,11,000	.....
Other Deposits	11,65,000	.....
Sundries	71,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	23,000
Other Authorised Securities	.....	76,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	6,98,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	6,49,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	8,71,000	.....
Bullion	.....	11,000
Balances with other Banks...	1,58,000	.....
Sundries	29,000	.....
Cash	30,38,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 40 lakhs only 10·36 lakhs was taken at 1,329,32. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 17·20 lakhs. For next week 40 lakhs is again advertised for sale. This morning extra allotments are advised of 3·90 lakhs bills at the above rate.

The mail of the 23rd October brings £130,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... .	Rs. 1,00,000
Bombay	... ...	,, 70,000
Madras	... ...	,, 1,49,800
Total...		Rs. 3,19,800

The mail of the 30th October brings £680,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... ...	Rs. 11,70,000
Bombay	... ...	,, 40,000
Madras	... ...	,, 2,90,000
Total...		Rs. 15,00,000

The mail of the 6th Novembr brings £40,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	... ...	Rs. 2,40,000
Bombay	... ...	,, 92,3,000
Madras	... ...	,, 2,60,000
Total ...		Rs. 14,20,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	112	667	2,072
Central India ...	...	40	121
Barsee and Nugger ...	766	2599	2,221
Berars... ...	307	1089	769
Central Provinces ...	...	410	334
Total Counts...	1,185	4,805	5,587
Dhollera	657	3,883	5,309
Broach	183	298	128
Ocompta and Dharwar	780	11,105	13,714
Westerns	71	1,714	912
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	4,619	14,682	27,253
Bengals, Rajputana...	88	545	1,467
Sind	27	744	1,409
Persian	3	98	151
American	122	468	263
Egyptian	283	587	186
Other Sorts	...	55	8
Totals...	8,313	38,940	56,382

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	8,313	30,535	—12,222
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 5th Nov.	38,940	56,382	—17,442
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	14,253	10,010	+4243
China	9,989	2,970	+7,019
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	24,142	12,980	+11,262
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 5th Nov. ...			
Europe	35,296	39,411	—4,115
China	800	500	+300
Japan	27,366	8,792	+18,573
Coast Ports ...	1,739	4,472	—2,733
Total ...	65,201	53,176	+1,2025
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	1,640	.....	+1,640
China	567	.....	+567
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st October, 1908,—1278 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 18th July 1908,—35,595 bales.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

During the early part of the past week there was a gradual rise in the Home Markets which was followed by fluctuations, the net result of which will be found below. On the whole the market has been steady and prices have been well maintained The conference between operatives and employers held during the week had no result, but the result of the proposed ballot of the cotton operatives' organisations will be known on the 17th instant and it is to be hoped that a decision will be come to to end the strike. If not, a deadlock will again occur, and it will further increase the difficulties of a settlement as the employers seem determined not to give way. In America the political situation should calm down, now that Mr. Taft has been elected President and business should receive an impetus.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.		This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	5·00	...	5·02	... +02
Futures, Nov.-Dec. ...	...	...	...	
Do. Feb.-Mar. ...	4·64	...	4·71	... +07
NEW YORK—				
Spot ...	9·35	...	9·25	... —10
Futures, Dec. ...	8·91	...	9·00	... +09
Do. Mar. ...	8·75	...	8·79	... +04
NEW ORLEANS—				
Spot ...	9	...	8 15-16	... —1/11
Futures, Dec. ...	8·69	...	8·71	... +02
Do. Mar. ...	8·68	...	8·72	... +06

The local market has been quiet but steady during the week and prices show little change from last Friday's quotations. Business has been spasmodic, but exporters as a rule have been holding back, and purchases have been confined to one or two shipping houses. A moderate business has been done in Bengals and Oomras for January delivery, and in Khandeish for November and January deliveries. In Berar descriptions there is little or no enquiry for early delivery. New Bengals are arriving rather more freely and there is some demand by shippers and mills for ready lots. In old crop ready cotton the turn over has been small.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	233	Mar. 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	227	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	212	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	203	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	197	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	186/7	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	184	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	190	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	150	,,
Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	168 1-2	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier
Estimated Sales	5,000 Bales
Total Imports	33,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·71	4·70	4·69	4·69

—02

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
4·68	4·68	4·68	4·68	4·66

—02

The Bombay mails of the 17th instant arrived at Brindisi on this morning.

FREIGHTS.

The market remains quiet, and ready rates are low, whilst but little forward business is doing. We quote ready Liverpool, Marseilles 5s. ; Antwerp 7s. ; Hall 7s. 6d. ; Hamburg 8s. and Havre and Genoa 9s. For Trieste Venice we quote 12s. seeds, 13s. cotton, November ; and 13s. seeds, 14s. cotton, December.

The "Rubattino" rates are 14s. January, 14s. 6d. February, 15s. March and 16s. April-May with 1s. more for cotton.

The "Anchor Line" quotes 5s. seeds, 5s. 6d. cotton November ; 8s. seeds, 8s. 6d. cotton, December ; 10s. and 10s. 6d. February, 12s. March and 12s. 6d. April-May.

The Austrian Lloyd's rates are 12s. seeds, 13s. cotton, November; 13s. seeds, 14s. cotton, December, and January to June 15s. to 15s. 6d.

The P. & O. quotes 7s. 6d., November and 9s. 6d., December.

The "Hansa Line" rates are 8s. November and 9s. December.

Quotations for the "Wilson Line" are November 7s. 6d., December 10s., January 11s., February 11s. 6d.,. March 12s. and April-May 12s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market has ruled firm for forward delivery owing to speculative buying. Closing quotations are as under :—

Ready	Rs.	8 3 6 B. T.
May...	,,	8 0 6 R. T.

Rapeseed —

During the week the tone of the market has been firm and advancing both for ready and forward. Shippers bought moderate lines, and at the close there is a fair demand for ready but owing to small stocks the amount of business is limited. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawapore ...	Rs.	8 9 0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ...	,,	9 8 0 ,,
Brown Cawapore, Apl.-May ...	,,	8 1 0 R.T.
Yellow Gujerat ,, ...	,,	8 6 0 B.T.

Gingellyseed :—

At the beginning of the week exporters cancelled some of their previous purchases, but the market has in no way been eased thereby as prices up-country still continue higher than Bombay rates. Receipts are increasing, but prices are likely to be maintained for the present. We quote at the close :—

Bold White 85 p. c.... ...	Rs.	45 8 0
Mimbara	,,	46 8 0
White Havree	,,	47 8 0
Black Beawar...	,,	43 0 0

Poppyseed :—

The market is steady to firm, and we quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9 8 0 B.T.
Apl.-May	,,	9 8 0 R.T.

Castorseed :—

The market has been steady throughout the week at Rs. 30-8-0 to Rs. 31-0-0 for ready.

Cottonseed :—

The market is unchanged at Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 26-0-0 for ready and Rs. 22-8-0 for New Crop Jan.-Feb. Prices are expected to decline as soon as supplies increase.

Groundnuts—

The market has been firmer during the week with a better demand, and rates have advanced. Business has been done at Rs. 40-8-0 and Rs. 41-0-0 for New Crop Jan.-Feb.

Mowraseed :—

Has been firm and prices have advanced quite 2 annas per cwt. with business doing at the advance. We quote ready Rs. 6-14-0 B.T.

Wheat :—

There has been a sharp rise in the price of wheat for forward delivery owing to covering orders from up-country, where prices are still high for ready parcels. We think, however, that rates have nearly reached the top, as some shippers have come out to cancel previous purchases, and other cereals are getting cheaper day by day owing to increasing arrivals. We quote ;—

Ready White, Karachi...	Rs.	6 9 0
White Delhi, April-May...	Rs.	5 9 0 R. T.
White Pesi 85 p.c. ,, ...	,,	5 14 0 ,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	...	55,466 cwts.
Linseed	...	8,146 ,,
Rapeseed	...	321 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	46,935 ,,
Poppyseed	...	612 ,,
Groundnuts	...	709 ,,
Castorseed	...	26,773 ,,
Rice	...	25,976 ,,
Myrabollams	...	3,593 ,,
Cottonseed... ...	...	27,587 ,,
Mowraseed... ...	...	8,575 ,,
Gram	...	10,685 ,,
Joowar	...	4,541 ,,
Maize	...	771 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market continues quiet with little doing and prices are unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—There has been no change in this market worth reporting. Reports from the up-country market still continue discouraging.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is unchanged. There is no demand and consequently stocks are not being reduced. The Home market is steady.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market continues quiet with no business passing.

DHOOTIES.—We have no change to report. There is practically no demand. Owing to the strike the Home markets are advancing in some cases.

METALS.

COPPER.—There is a slightly better feeling in the Bazaar and Rupee rates are also a few annas higher; but there have been a good many sales by native dealers at much lower prices. The consumption is fair but not enough to raise Rupee prices.

YELLOW METAL.—Is unchanged.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per pair	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market is steady and prices have advanced in some instances whilst in others they are unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,465 and Bank of Indias to Rs. 67 at and about which rate a large number of shares were reported to have changed hands. Indian Specie Bank shares have been put through at Rs. 51 1-2 and later at Rs. 51. In Mill companies Ahmedabad Advance have kept unchanged at Rs. 500. Centurys are weak at Rs. 360. Currimbhais after touching Rs. 1,110 improved to Rs. 1,150 but closed at Rs. 1,135, Crescents have ruled at and about Rs. 115. Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have improved to Rs. 1,115. Central Indias have improved to Rs. 1,765 and Connaughts to Rs. 250. Davids after touching Rs. 447 1-2 and fluctuating between the above price and Rs. 427 1-2 closed at Rs. 440. Empress have advanced to Rs. 370 and Imperials to Rs. 155. James Greaves to Rs. 320 and Jamsheds to Rs. 185. Kohinoors after touching Rs. 840 have declined to Rs. 830 for December. Leopolds have improved to Rs. 60. Luxmi Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 1,490. Madhus United are unchanged at Rs. 3,150. Manockji Petits have dropped and with slight fluctuations closed at Rs. 3,355, for December settlement. Morarjis are unchanged at Rs. 3,225. New Great Eastern S. and W. Company's shares are quiet at Rs. 205. New City of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 725, Phœnix are at Rs. 107 1-2. Sassoon S. and W. Co.'s shares are steady at Rs. 1,000. Southern Marathas are quiet at Rs. 220. C. D. Standards are at Rs. 1,390. Swadeshis have improved to Rs. 1,330. Finlay Mills are quiet at Rs. 280. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Dholkas are steady at Rs. 105 ; Ahhedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 562 1-2 ; Tapti Valley have dropped to Rs. 417 1-2, and Amritsar Pattis are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 120. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock Ashdowns have been put through at Rs. 300. Badhan Piles are unchanged at Rs 132. Bombay Burmahs are unchanged at Rs. 10,100 ; New Issues have changed hands at Rs. 440. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 156, and Ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 134. Bombay Flours are quiet at Rs. 930. Delhi Flours are unchanged at Rs. 135. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 352 1-2 and preference shares to Rs. 265. Central India Mining Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 405. Maroks are unchanged at Rs. 130 and Kemps at Rs. 205. Treschers have declined to Rs. 600. Phillips are quiet at Rs. 52. The Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. Ltd. shares are quiet at Rs. 450. Sirdar Carbonic Acid Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 80. Shivrajpur Syndicate A and B shares have been placed at Rs: 25 and C. shares at Rs. 20. Bamankuas are at Rs. 9 1-2. Thackers have changed hands at Rs. 235. The Bombay Telephones are at Rs. 33. Press shares are unchanged with little doing.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1967)...		98-0-0
4 per cent., ,, Improvement Trust (due 1967)		97-0-0
4 per cent., ,, Municipal (due 1946)		97-8-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1925)		113-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1938)		115-0-0

Latest quotations received on 6th November from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons	99¼
Eries ...	32⅜
Unions	161½
Southern Pref. (American)	57¼
Canadian Pacific Railway	178½
Grand Trunk 3rd Pref	52⅜
South Eastern (Defd)	30¼
Burma Railway	106
Nizam's State Railway	110
South Indian Railway (1910)	104
Southern Punjab Railway	131½
Brighton A (Berthas)	84¼
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	43½
Great Western (Ord.)	121¼
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.)	211½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	3½
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	8½
Barnagore Jute Factory	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10½
British Electric Traction Preference	3⅜
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4⅞
Calcutta Electric Supply	6½
Calcutta Trams	5
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£3-3
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	91½
Chartered of S. Africa	16s. 3d.
Consolidated Goldfields	4⅛
East Rands	4⅞
Rand Mines	6⅛
Tanganyikas	3½
Mysore Gold	4⅛
Champion Reefs	6s. 3d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)	4s.
Goldfields of Dharwar	6s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan)	2⅛
Nundydroog	26s.
Anaconda Coppers	9⅛
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	70½
Johannesburg Consolidated	23s. 9d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	8⅞
Osoya Brownhill	18s.
Withwatersrand Deep	4½
New Kleinfontein	2⅝
Great Boulder Proprietary	26s.

COX & CO.

Balance Sheet, 8th Oct. 1908.

DEBTOR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Current and Deposit Accounts				3,502,857	1	6
,, Circular Notes				940	0	0
,, Capital and Reserve				440,000	0	0
				£3,943,797	1	6

CREDITOR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Consols and War Loan...	616,975	0	0			
,, India, Colonial, Corporation and English Railway Debenture Stocks	309,679	13	2			
				926,654	13	2
,, Cash at Bankers and on hand	514,221	16	1			
,, Cash at Call and at Short Notice	440,000	0	0			
				954,221	16	1
,, Advances to Customers and Bills Receivable ...				1,846,662	4	8
,, Bank Premises, Freehold...	147,500	0	0			
,, ,, ,, Leasehold.	28,788	7	7			
				176,218	7	7
				£3,903,797	1	6

We have audited the foregoing Balance Sheet and certify that it is in our opinion a full, fair, and correct statement of the Bank's affairs. We have verified the amount of Cash at Bankers, on hand, and at Call, together with the Securities representing the Bank's investments and these held against advances.

CHATTERIS, NICHOLS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
LONDON, E. C.

19th October, 1908.

MARTELL'S BRANDIES.

The question of brandy has been much before the public lately, and the following details with regard to one of the most famous Cognac houses will, we think, interest our readers.

The firm of Martell & Co., distillers and shippers of the well-known brandies bearing their name, was established as far back as A. D. 1715, and has, therefore, been in existance for more than 190 years. During the whole of this long period it has been the constant aim and purpose of the Martells of the day to maintain the high standard of quality which was originally set for their brandies by Jean Martell, the founder of the firm, and so well have they succeeded that at the present day (as throughout their history) there is no name which is held in the higher esteem by the British public, the medical profession or "the Trade" itself than that of Martell. That their aim and object has been maintained to the full is evidenced by the universal popularity and ever-increasing sales of their products. In England, as in France, both countries of connoisseurs, they are "first favourites." It should be borne in mind that genuine old Cognac brandy is brandy which is produced from grapes grown in the Cognac district of France, distilled in the old-fashioned potstills, and aged and matured in wood. These essential conditions are absolutely fulfilled by any one of the well-known marks of Martell's Brandy, one star, two star, three star, or the elder "liqueur" brandies, and if, therefore, our readers wish to be assured, when purchasing brandy, that they have a genuine article of the very highest reputation and quality, they are perfectly safe in insisting upon Martell's, no matter what else is offered to them. Martell's Brandies are known at once by the blue and silver labels which they carry. The consumer need ask but one question with regard to brandy, namely "Is it Martell's?"

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	67
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 ,,	1,520
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	62½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	51
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53⅓
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	£3 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Asser Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd500
Century	100	100	50	360
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,760
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,115
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	115
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,135
David	250	250	20	440
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	370
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	155
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	185
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	993
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor... ...	500	500	25	830
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Laxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,355
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 725
Phœnix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1 000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,000
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	560
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratt	250	250	30	220
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,390
Sun	250	250	25	1708
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,330

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

THE WANT OF WORK.

These outbreaks of the Smiths and Graysons and those ill-omened "demonstrations" of unemployment should not, however, blind us to the realities of a difficult problem, even though they must make it more difficult to deal successfully with that problem. There are no people now "starving in the streets." There is not yet perhaps any extraordinary amount of unemployment—beyond that quite voluntary unemployment which comes of futile strikes. Those who are seen making themselves a nuisance in the streets under the leadership of ignorant and lawless demagogues who make use of a nation's troubles to further personal ends are not the unemployed whom it is our proper concern to help. All this is true enough. We all know it very well. But the pinch is already beginning to be felt, and, unless all the omens are falsified, there will be this year a terrible amount of genuine and pitiable distress amongst the poorest classes, and there will be a real lack of work which will reduce many honest but not highly efficient workmen to a condition of real want and suffering. Because these sufferings are exploited in the interests of wastrels and demagogues we have no right to fold our hands. It is absolutely necessary to find some practical remedy for the huge evil of worklessness. No state can prosper which drives honest men to the sullen despair which obscures the boundaries between order and lawlessness, between honesty and criminality. And only those who have to watch their children go hungry or face the workhouse are competent to preach the ethics of such a situation. We must, of course, go slowly, however painful slowness may be. Sudden and revolutionary methods can only land us in the very bottom of a very deep hole. But by the organisation of such work as can be provided, by the establishment of labour bureaux and by a co-ordinated work of policy alleviations can be found.

THE CESAREWITCH.

The Cesarewitch, which is considered by many competent judges the finest handicap of the season, has produced many a sensational finish; but for breath-taking excitement, none to compare with the race of 1839, so narrowly won by Clarion. Sam Chifney, probably the greatest jockey of his day, was riding Bloomsbury, and half-way through the race had actually fallen 150 yards behind the lightweights, who were racing away at a terrific pace. Almost any other jockey would have given up in despair; but not so Chifney, who never knew when he was beaten. At the Ditch Gap he set to work in grim earnest to recover lost ground. Foot by foot he crept nearer the leaders, until a hundred yards from the post he was almost at their heels. Then, with his famous rush he simply shot Bloomsbury forward, flew past one rival after another, and, drawing almost level with Clarion, the leader, only lost the victory by a neck. A second more and he would have won.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

Christ Church, Woburn-square, of which the vicarage will now be vacated, is an uninteresting edifice, designed by Lewis Vulliamy. This was the place of worship attended during the greater part of her pathetic life by Christina Rossetti. The memorial service for "the poetess of death," held here on January 2, 1895, brought together a notable concourse of bards, including Mr. Swinburne. The devotion of Christina Rossetti to her parish church was the more remarkable because she was, both by conviction and spiritual temperament, a perfervid High Anglican, while Mr. Nash, the retiring vicar, who has published an admirable "Appreciation" of her, is a moderate Evangelical.

A CONTEMPORARY OF THE BRONTES.

It will probably surprise a good many people to learn that one of the curates whom Charlotte Bronte immortalised in "Shirley" is still alive and well. The Rev. James Chesterton Bradley, now living at Richmond at the age of ninety, was the original of the "Rev. David Sweeting" in the novel referred to. He has just been telling a contributor to "Great Thoughts" that he remembers all the Brontes well. "The parish where I went to my first curacy, Oakworth, bordered on the Bronte parish of Haworth," he says, "so I frequently saw all the sisters and their father and brother, and had many talks with them."

SOME EARLIER POSTAL REFORMERS.

The personal memories or traditions suggested by Mr. Sydney Buxton's latest Post Office reform belong to periods earlier than those of Sir Rowland Hill. Cheap postage was really assured when, in the early years of the eighteenth century, Ralph Allen, Squire Allworthy's original in "Tom Jones," the host and friend of both the Pitts, as he had before been of Atterbury, Pope, Swift, and Warburton, at Prior Park secured control of the Bath Post-office. Rooting out jobbery and other abuses connected with the transmission of letters, and hitherto universal, this reformer by his successful administration originated the proverb "As sure as the post-man's knock." Allen was of an old West-country stock, and prided himself on speaking with a Somerset accent as strong as Squire Western.

SIR ROWLAND HILL.

Postal reform was taken up where Allen had left it by Sir Rowland Hill. This last benefactor of his department was a great character, of whom vivid recollections at St. Martin's-le-Grand lingered till quite recently. A life-long struggle against the prejudices of officialism, he did not a little towards helping the colonisation of Australia in the sure belief that it would some day be brought within the penny-postage sphere. Often at war with his chiefs and colleagues, he was himself a severe official disciplinarian, generally tinging his reproofs with a suspicion of humour.

"THE BREAD-BASKET OF THE WORLD."

The American journalists, at present touring Western Canada, express themselves as astonished at the progress of settlement of late years, especially in the new country served by the Canadian Northern Railway, and at the quality and extent of the crops harvested. At this rate Canada, in their opinion, will very shortly forge ahead of the United States as the chief source of supply of wheat for export from the North American Continent. Even the best wheat-raising States, the Dakotas and Minnesota, are abandoning wheat as the main crop, and taking to mixed farming. Wheat must be raised somewhere, and the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan will fill the bins. With barely 6,000,000 acres in Western Canada under cultivation, wheat represents only about one in fifty acres of the arable land available. The time will come when Western Canada will be the bread-basket of the world.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.

Wimbledon Common, for the extension of which, by the acquisition of land connecting it with Richmond Park, a movement has been inaugurated, is believed by antiquaries to be the Saxon battlefield "Wibbandun," where Ethelbert, King of Kent, was defeated by the King of the West Saxons in 568. Later sanguinary associations include the fatal duel in which Lord Cardigan killed Captain Tuckett. Half a century ago the lord of the manor derived something like £1,000 a year from the sale of gravel loam, and peat from the common, which comprises about 1,000 acres, a hundred of which acres were once in danger of being converted into a sewage farm. This proposal, which was made by the Kingston Corporation, was fortunately defeated by the Commons Preservation Society.

THE ONLY ARABIC, URDU AND PERSIAN TYPEWRITER.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE PUNJAB.

Call or write to the Sole Agents,

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If you wish to buy RELIABLE SEEDS

send for a free copy of illustrated catalogue with descriptions and instructions for cultivation, from

PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA,
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Directions.

Insert the Razor, turn the Handle a few times each way and the Razor is ready for use with a beautiful keen edge.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE-FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine, whatever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations, simply their own manufacture, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Each of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, and the word VETARZO, Trade Mark, engraved on the Government Stamp. Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial) from The Sole Proprietors, THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 5, Bond Street, Cheapside, Senior, London W.C., to whom all communications should be addressed.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and SIMLA.

These medicines were formerly advertised as "Bell's Vetarzo," but Mr. Bell has retired from the business, and the Proprietors have secured the services of the Chemist who has for many years prepared them under Mr. Bell's personal supervision. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

THE LATEST JOST FAN.

THE FAN FOR EVERYBODY.

(22 inch Blades).

For the DRESSING ROOM.

For the BED ROOM

Requires no Electricity and no winding up, quite automatic, uses ordinary kerosine oil.

Price including travelling case

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Cash or V.-P.

For the DINING ROOM and for the CAMP.

Once started it will run for a day and night without attention at a cost of one anna.

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Money will be refunded for every fan not approved of and returned within 8 days from date of receipt.

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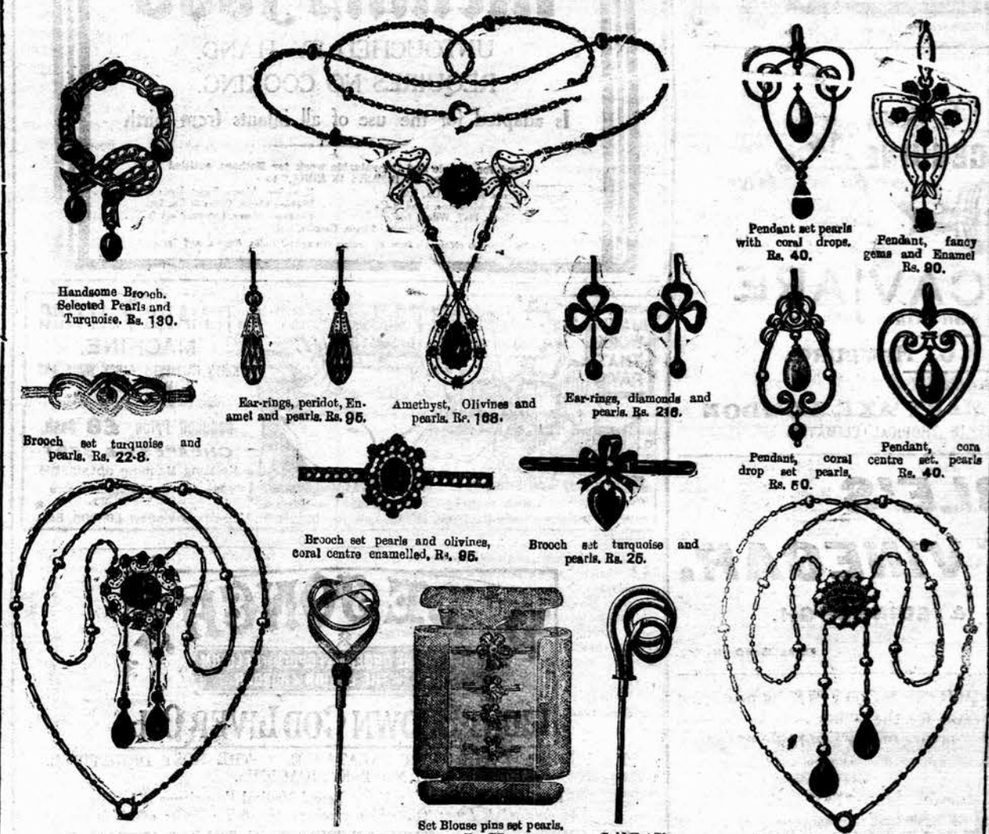

Handsome Brooch. Selected Pearls and Turquoise. Rs. 190.

Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.

Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.

Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.

Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.

Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel Rs. 90.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.

Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 60.

Pendant, coral centre set. pearls Rs. 40.

Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled, Rs. 95.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.

Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155

Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.

Set Blouse pins set pearls, Rs. 55.

Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.

Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

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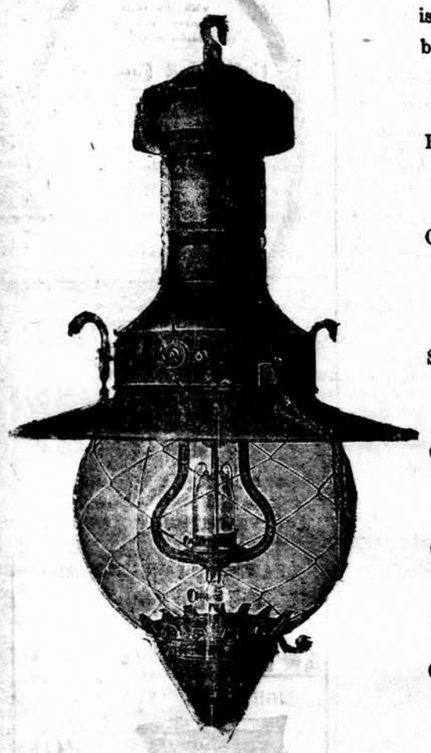

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For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Impotency, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

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